

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 11th March 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Sethurathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur, P. C.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Mengon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearsoh, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavap Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.

Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. E.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramuath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. K.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kalikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Assignment of lands

Assignment of lands free of assessment to the depressed classes.

* 1667 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 1012 answered on 28th January 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of giving the lands free of assessment to the depressed classes till they become productive?

A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government as far as the South Kanara district is concerned.

Inland waterways

Opening of the Narsapur Steam ferry.

* 1668 Q.—Mr. J. BHREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the authority and the necessity under which the President, District Board, addressed the Government to declare a line of navigation under section 4 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1890);

(b) whether the Government are not aware of the fact that there are independent ferries separately auctioned every year by the District Board at Narsapur (Madhavayapalem), Yenugavanilanka and at Chinchinada within the limits of Narsapur Steam ferry;

(c) the special reasons for the declaration of the Narsapur Steam ferry while there are three independent separate ferries intervening the same; and

(d) whether there is any other ferry in the Presidency which corresponds to the Steam ferry at Narsapur?

A.—(a) In view of the recent High Court's decision declaring *ultra vires* the Notification of 1895 regarding the Narsapur Steam ferry, the President, District Board, West Godavari, has only suggested that the Vasishta Godavari river below the anicut may be declared a line of navigation under the Canals and Public Ferries Act.

(b) The Government are aware of the existence of the three ferries mentioned.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1627.

(d) So far as the Government are aware there is no other ferry in the Presidency similar to the Steam ferry at Narsapur.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“With reference to clause (a) of the answer, may I know whether Government are contemplating to accept the suggestion of the District Board President, West Godavari, mentioned therein?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“What should be done is under consideration; whether we will be able to adopt that suggestion or something else I cannot say at present.”

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether Government will give an opportunity to the public to make their representations also in the matter before they come to a final decision ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That will be considered, Sir.",

Revenue from and expenditure on the Buckingham canal.

* 1669 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the total capital expenditure on the Buckingham canal ;
- (b) the annual revenue in each year from the time the canal was opened ;
- (c) the annual expenditure during the same period ;
- (d) the loss or gain in each year ; and
- (e) the percentage of profits, if any, in each year from 1900 to 1928 ?

A.—(a) The total capital outlay to the end of 1927–28 was Rs. 90,57,596 inclusive of indirect charges.

(b), (c) & (d) Figures only from 1916–17 are readily available. They are given below :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Loss.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1916–17	0.67	1.24	0.57
1917–18	0.79	1.42	0.63
1918–19	0.87	1.97	1.10
1919–20	0.81	2.25	1.44
1920–21	0.77	2.25	1.48
1921–22	0.79	2.46	1.67
1922–23	0.74	2.70	1.96
1923–24	0.79	2.96	2.17
1924–25	0.80	3.32	2.52
1925–26	0.78	3.37	2.59
1926–27	0.75	3.25	2.50
1927–28	0.75	3.04	2.29

(e) There are no profits.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. Member intends to close the canal seeing that there are losses year after year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" From previous discussions it was understood that the House was strongly in favour of the continuance of the canal and wanted money to be spent on its improvement."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, in view of the losses, whether the Government have any proposal to increase the fees so as to make the canal self-supporting ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir ; I think in reply to questions that have been asked, the Government announced that they propose to increase the fees gradually."

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government propose to increase the licence fees on boats plying on the Buckingham canal alone, or also on boats plying in other parts, for instance, in the Godavari and Kistna deltas ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The proposal that I referred to was only with regard to the Buckingham canal."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Apart from the increase of fees, may I know whether the Government have any other measures in contemplation to make the loss less than what it is now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" At the present moment I cannot remember anything else ; any suggestion will be welcome."

Irrigation

Investigation of the Vemanda branch project.

* 1670 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation to carry on the Vemanda branch project in Kistna district has been completed ;

(b) when the project will be executed ; and

(c) what is the number of acres likely to be benefited by it ?

A.—No such project is under contemplation. If the hon. Member refers to the Vempad branch project, estimates for the scheme to irrigate about 4,500 acres of short crop in the Kistna Eastern Delta have been received from the Chief Engineer, and referred to the Board of Revenue for report on its financial aspect. On receipt of the Board's report the scheme will be taken up for consideration.

Issue of water from the Red Hills lake for irrigation purposes.

* 1671 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the issue of water for irrigation from the Red Hills lake was started last year ;

(b) what the level of water in that lake was ;

(c) whether the issue of water for irrigation is still going on ;

(d) what the amount of water issued for irrigation from the Red Hills lake up to 10th February is ;

(e) what the quantity of water that is issued daily is ; and

(f) how long the Government propose to issue water at this rate to the ryots without causing anxiety to the city supply ?

A.—(a) 5th December 1928.

(b) + 44.47 feet.

(c), (e) & (f) The answer to clause (c) is in the negative.

(d) 62.75 m.c.ft.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether there is any fixed date for the issue of this water ? In the previous Government Order that date was 15th December, but this time the Government have anticipated by ten days."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe the hon. Member is right, Sir. But if he wishes to have an authoritative answer I must ask for notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (e) to which the answer is in the negative, whether the Government are not in a position to know how much water is let out every day from the lake, whether there are not any measurements kept and whether the Government are aware that there are scandalous practices going on for want of accurate measurements at the outlet ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member's question was understood to refer to issues that are now being made. As no water is being issued daily, that answer was given. But if he wishes to know what quantity can be issued daily, I will enquire if notice is given of the question."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the Government have completed the improvements ; I wish to know if they have noted the results of that work, whether it resulted in increase of supply ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The work is not yet finished ; but if the hon. Member wishes to know whether it has had any real effect, I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposals to acquire the lands irrigated by this tank with a view to secure adequate water-supply to the City of Madras ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" So far as I am aware, such a proposal is not under consideration at present."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government think it possible for them to meet the needs of the cultivators as well as of the city ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government will consider a certain proposal to that effect sent by the Corporation of Madras ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the Government are aware that, on account of leakage, a lot of water is going out without being of use to anybody ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether this leakage was brought to the notice of the Government two years back, the water leaking at night

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in sympathy with the cultivators, no measurement being kept for the water issued, and whether the Government held any enquiry and the man in charge, the overseer, was taken to task for these malpractices?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice of that."

Land Revenue

Extent of assessed land in the Wynad taluk, in Malabar.

* 1672 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the total extent of land assessed to revenue in the Wynad taluk, in Malabar, under the former settlement was and what the extent of such land under the present settlement is;

(b) what the total revenue assessed under the former settlement was and what the total assessment under the present settlement is; and

(c) what the total extent of the uncultivable lands assessed to revenue under the present settlement is and what the revenue assessed thereon is?

A.—(a) & (b) The information asked for in (a) will be found in Appendix I and that asked for in (b) in Appendix II of the Special Settlement Officer's letter which is among the papers printed with G.O. No. 2850, Revenue, dated 6th December 1928. The Government Order has been published with the connected papers.

(c) The information will be found in paragraph 5 (b) (ii) of the same letter.

Restoration of the jamabandi allowances to village officers.

* 1673 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated amount of annual savings to Government by the discontinuance of the jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas;

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Government requesting them to restore the jamabandi allowances; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give these allowances hereafter?

A.—(a) Rs. 2,05,615.

(b) The Government have not received any such representations.

(c) The Government will consider the question if the financial results of the restoration measures show a sufficient saving.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know if the financial results of the restoration measures have been ever examined and, if so, what they are?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"They are under examination now; they have not yet finished examining them."

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Police

Alleged irregular conduct of Police in Kistna.

* 1674 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1786 answered on 23rd March 1928 regarding alleged irregular conduct of Police in Kistna, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the charges framed against the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned?

A.—The Government have ordered a fresh departmental enquiry into one of the charges against the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Pending the completion of the enquiry he has been placed under suspension.

Budget

Utilization of the remitted provincial contributions.

* 1675 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state in what manner the remitted provincial contributions were utilized in each year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to—

- (i) the report of the Finance Committee on the utilization of the amount released by the remission of the Provincial contribution during the years 1925-26 to 1927-28 communicated to the Legislative Council on the 1st November 1927, and
- (ii) the answer to question No. 1019 by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju, M.L.C., at the Council meeting on 28th January 1929 regarding the utilization of the sum of Rs. 48.73 lakhs permanently remitted from 1928-29.

Criminal Justice

Punishment given to Mr. White for shooting a coolie in the Harbour.

* 1676 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what was the punishment awarded to Mr. White for shooting a coolie in the Madras Port Trust compound last year?

A.—A fine of Rs. 300; in default to suffer simple imprisonment for six months.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether there is any proportion in punishment between one killing another and another selling fruits in the City contrary to police regulations, whether the British law contemplates that for killing a man the fine is Rs. 300 and for selling fruits against police regulations a poor woman is to be fined Rs. 10 and to be detained in jail?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if this sentence has been considered as inadequate?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes; the Government have advised the Crown Prosecutor to present a petition for enhancement of the sentence."

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Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the Government have issued instructions that they wanted the enhancement of the fine and did not want imprisonment being given to him ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ That is a matter of detail to be disposed of by the Court. ”

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether such instructions were passed on to the Crown Prosecutor ? He made a statement yesterday in Court. ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I want notice. ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether any instructions were issued at all to the Crown Prosecutor as to whether any enhancement should be asked for ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ That was what I stated. I want notice ; I do not remember. ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know whether there is one law for the white man and another for the Dimmakka ? ”

Mr. SATYAMURTI :—“ Of course there is. ”

Forests

Experiments in the Anamalai forests.

* 1677 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 482 answered on 9th October 1928 regarding the staff appointed for experiments in the Anamalai forests, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to give an idea of the staff and of the work they will be engaged in ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer furnished to question No. 1440 on 25th February 1929.

Purchase and installation of three-ply plant for Anamalais.

* 1678 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the experimental three-ply plant for Anamalais has been purchased ; and if so, at what cost ; and

(b) the stage at which the work of installation is ?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1440 on 25th February 1929.

Education

Spinning, weaving, etc., in Government educational institutions.

* 1679 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government educational institutions in which spinning, weaving and other textile classes are conducted either exclusively or otherwise ;

(b) the number of such classes in Government recognized educational institutions ;

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(c) whether the District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors are qualified to inspect these classes and if not, what provision has been made for such inspection;

(d) the number of qualified instructors of such classes and how many of them have been trained at Serampore, how many at Madras and how many are unqualified; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consider the question of appointing proper inspectors or supervisors of such classes?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the statements on pages 68 to 75 and 84 to 97 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1927-28.

(c) & (e) No. Manual training classes are inspected by the Adviser to Government on Manual Training.

(d) The information is not available.

Purchase of books by public libraries out of Government grant.

* 1680 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when public libraries have to purchase books out of Government grant the Government have ordered that all the books have to be approved by the District Educational Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officers have been compelling the libraries to purchase only books approved by the Text Book Committee and thus preventing the libraries from going for up-to-date books with good reputation available in the market; and

(c) whether the Government in allotting grants propose to give complete freedom to the libraries to purchase any books they like provided they are not proscribed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether Government have given any instructions to the Educational officers as to what books they should approve of and what to reject?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such instructions have been issued."

Medical inspection of girls in secondary schools.

* 1681 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether medical inspection of girls reading in secondary schools is optional at present; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make it compulsory and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The feasibility of making it compulsory is being examined.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether medical inspection of girls will be made compulsory in the coming year in case it is found feasible? "

The hon. Dr. F. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not in the coming year; the proposals are under consideration."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether they follow up their reports by further action? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" When the inspection reports are received they are communicated to the parents."

Opening of girls' schools in South Kanara.

* 1682 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of girls' schools have been opened in South Kanara and other districts either in a portion of school buildings used for boys or in their close neighbourhood; and

(b) whether the Government have considered how they could avoid payment of double grants in such cases?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to get the necessary information on this matter? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir. We have asked the Director of Public Instruction for it."

Vocational schools in the Presidency.

* 1683 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many vocational schools there are in this province;

(b) where they are situated;

(c) the strength of each;

(d) which of them are under private management;

(e) whether any grants are given and if so, how much for each;

(f) whether any schools were started during the current year; and

(g) the nature of vocational training in each school?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, particularly the statistics under the head 'Special Education' in Volume II and the subsidiary tables appended to the volume.

Local Boards

Renewal of the lease of the steamer 'Nell' by the West Godavari District Board.

* 1684 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 483 answered on 28rd March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for an explanation from the President, District Board, West Godavari, for the renewal of the lease of the District Board steamer 'Nell' without stipulating the payment of any money to the District Board;

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(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same; and
(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the explanation and their orders on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have not called for any explanation as under the rules the grant of a ferry lease is a matter within the discretion of the President, District Board.

Alleged suspension of a teacher in the Board High School, Angadipuram.

* 1685 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a teacher named M. K. Raman Nayar employed in the Board High School, Angadipuram, was suspended for two months by the District Board President, Malabar, for observing hartal on the 3rd February 1928;

(b) whether the said teacher had stated in his application for casual leave for that day that he wanted to observe hartal;

(c) whether the Government have issued instructions that mere absence on leave with whatever motive is tantamount to participation in a political movement under rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules;

(d) whether there is any rule that a teacher employed in Government school or board school should entertain particular views on politics and none other;

(e) whether the said teacher when threatened with punishment had expressed regret for his conduct and whether he was suspended in spite of such expression of regret; and

(f) whether the hon. Minister proposes to interfere in the matter and cancel the said order?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“May I know for what offence under the Educational Code or any other Code this man was punished?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is within the discretion of the District Board President to award any punishment he chooses to his subordinates.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“For what offence has he been punished?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is a matter for the District Board President.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for what offence this M. K. Raman Nayar has been punished, is it for observing hartal or for being absent from school?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“For breaking the discipline of the school.”

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ What breaking of the discipline he is guilty of ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ A servant of the local board must observe the rules of the board.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ To be at his home on a particular day is a breach of discipline ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ After hearing the reasons for the absence and if such reasons are not satisfactory, the President, District Board, has the power to punish the man.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Is entertainment of a certain political opinion and keeping at home on that account an offence ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That is for the President, District Board, to decide.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Education Minister under what rule of the Educational Rules, this man was punished ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I have stated, there is no question of educational rule ; it is a matter of departmental action taken by the President, District Board, Malabar.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ What exactly the rule was under which he was punished ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ He must ask that of the President, District Board.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know why the hon. the Minister does not choose to interfere in the matter to find out what the particular offence was for which he was punished ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is no necessity for finding out any such thing.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know whether this particular President was elected or nominated by the Minister ? (Laughter.) ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice. (Renewed laughter.) ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the hon. Minister has satisfied himself as to the exact reason why this man was punished before he declined to interfere in the matter ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think the President, District Board, took action rightly.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYA :—“ Am I to understand that the hon. Minister does not know that the President was nominated by him ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is giving information.”

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Medical

Restrictions on the dress regulations in the Madras Medical College.

* 1686 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that grown up students of the Medical College, Madras, are compelled by the college authorities to wear 'open' coats;

(b) whether these students are compelled to wear neck-ties; and

(c) under what authority these regulations are sought to be enforced?

A.—(a) & (b) An extract^a from the dress regulations of the College is appended.

(c) The regulations were framed by the Medical College Council in 1892, were approved by the Director of Public Instruction in whom the general control of the College was vested at the time and have been in force ever since.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, with regard to appendix I what is meant by 'English shoes'? Does it mean shoes manufactured in an English factory?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Also in an Indian factory as I understand it and of English pattern."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know why such meticulous details with regard to dress are sought to be insisted upon in this College?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They were considered necessary in the year 1892. Subsequently, the matter has not been reconsidered. It is a matter of detail."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will the hon. Minister look into the matter and see if these rules cannot be brought up-to-date?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the students or professors of the College make any representations in the matter, it will be reconsidered."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the matter is under reconsideration in view of the answer given?"

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No."

Transfer of Mr. Nallathambi Pillai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kulittalai.

* 1687 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received petitions and telegrams from the residents of Kulittalai praying for the transfer of Mr. Nallathambi Pillai, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the place;

(b) whether any enquiry was held by the District Medical Officer on the matter and what the conclusions of the enquiry were; and

(c) whether the Government propose to transfer Mr. Nallathambi Pillai from Kulittalai and if not, why not?

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A.—(a) One telegram was received on the subject in April 1928 signed Ramaswami Sholayar.

(b) Yes. There was no complaint as regards his professional work, but the complaint was that he was siding with the opponents of Ramaswami Sholayar.

(c) The question of transfer will be dealt with according to the rules.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, Sir, at what stage the matter stands at present especially with regard to answer (c), and whether the matter has taken a further turn ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The transfer of sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons is a matter for the Surgeon-General to deal with.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend communicating to the Surgeon-General this question and the answer ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If the hon. Member will state the necessity for it, I will do so.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYA :—“ May I know whether there is any rule restricting the transfers to five years of an officer in a place.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I am thankful for the information. There is such a rule.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer to clause (b), may I know what the nature of the enquiry was? Also the nature of the complaint ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The complaint was that he was opposed to a particular person.”

Public Health

Distribution of quinine in Koilkuntla taluk.

* 1688 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of doses of quinine supplied to the several distributing agencies in the taluk of Koilkuntla of the Kurnool district for free distribution during the months of August, September and November 1928 ;

(b) the number of doses actually distributed ;

(c) the number of attacks of malaria during these three months in the taluks of Sirvel and Nandyal ; and

(d) how the people of Nandyal and Sirvel taluks have been provided for in the matter of treatment for malaria?

A.—(a) Free distribution of quinine was commenced only in November 1928. During that month 1,335 packets of quinine (each packet containing twenty 5-grain tablets) were supplied.

(b) One thousand three hundred and seventeen packets were distributed in November 1928.

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- (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) Treatment is provided in the Government and Local Fund dispensaries situated in these taluks. Health Inspectors employed in these taluks also distribute quinine supplied by the taluk boards?

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health in view of the answer given to clause (c) that the Government have no information, if the Government will call for the information."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think it will be possible as there are registered and unregistered cases."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Whether the Government are aware that in the Sirvel and Nandyal taluks the toll from Malaria was very heavy last season?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am not quite sure, but that is my impression."

Opening of a dispensary at Feroke, South Malabar.

* 1689 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the inhabitants of Feroke in South Malabar about the opening of a dispensary in that place;

(b) whether two dispensaries have been opened by the Ernad Taluk Board recently, one at Areakode and another at Tirurangadi; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on that memorial?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Ernad Taluk Board proposes to open two dispensaries, one at Areakode and the other at Tirurangadi.

(c) The Government have approved the proposals of the taluk board within whose province this matter lies.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"After receiving the memorial in question, have the Government considered the reasonableness of the taluk board's proposals?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Are the Government prepared to modify the proposal in any way?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Acquisition of a site of Basel Mission Institution for Government Hospital at Calicut.

* 1690 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the proposed acquisition of the site and building of a Basel Mission Institution for Government Hospital at Calicut?

A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

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Water-supply

Extension of the water-supply scheme in Bellary.

* 1691 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council of Bellary has applied for the extension of the water-supply scheme and the increase of water-taps at Brucepet and Cowl Bazaar in the town of Bellary;

(b) if so, whether its proposals have been sanctioned by the Government; and

(c) whether the Municipal Council, Bellary, has applied for house connexions also and whether its proposal has been sanctioned?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme already sanctioned provides for the construction of a limited number of taps in Cowl Bazaar and Brucepet areas. A scheme for the construction of additional fountains in Brucepet is separately under consideration. The proposal to increase the number of taps in Cowl Bazaar will be considered after the receipt of plans and estimates therefor.

(c) Yes. The Municipal Council was informed in 1927 that the question of granting house connexions had been deferred until the construction of the head works had been completed and the supply had been extended to the Cowl Bazaar, to the Fort and the Cantonment area. This question will now be considered.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"With reference to answer to clause (b), will the hon. Member be pleased to say with reference to the construction of additional fountains when orders are likely to be passed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The construction of head works is nearing completion and this matter of house connexions will be considered soon."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"With reference to answer to clause (c) i.e., the last sentence 'the Question will be considered,' may I take it that the question relates to granting of house connexions?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the supply?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The complaint is that it is not satisfactory."

Agriculture

Progress of agricultural education in the Presidency.

* 1692 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural colleges in this province;

(b) the number of agricultural schools in the Presidency;

(c) where the colleges and schools are situated;

(d) the strength of each;

(e) how many of the pupils or students are sons of ryots;

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- (f) the capital and annual cost of each ;
 (g) when they were established ;
 (h) how many students have completed their studies till last year since the date of establishment of each institution ; and
 (i) what is the present avocation of the various students that underwent instruction in the said agricultural colleges and schools ?

A. - (a) One.

(b) One.

(c) At Coimbatore and at Taliparamba respectively.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 16 and 21 of the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for 1927-28.

(e) It may be taken that all the pupils are sons of agriculturists since this condition is one which alone renders a student eligible for admission to the Agricultural College and Agricultural middle school.

(f) Statements ^a showing the capital and annual cost of the middle schools and annual cost of the college are appended. The Government have no information at hand as to the capital cost of the college.

(g) The Agricultural Middle school at Anakapalle was established in 1922-23 and closed in 1927. The Agricultural Middle school at Taliparamba was established in 1922-23. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore was established in June 1908.

(h) Agricultural Middle school, Anakapalle	...	...	27
Agricultural Middle school, Taliparamba	...	...	60
Agricultural College, Coimbatore	...	...	469

(i) The Government have no information beyond that the majority of the students who have passed through the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, are employed in Government service.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether he intends to open an agricultural school in the Telugu districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir. We propose to open one at Kalahasti."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that it costs annually about Rs. 7,000 for each student, they have taken any steps to reduce the cost per year ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Do Government propose to open an agricultural school in the Northern Circars ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister what the average acreage is which every demonstrator serves in the Kurnool district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice."

Work of the agricultural demonstrators in each district.

* 1693 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of agricultural demonstrators in each of the districts ;
- (b) the number of villages visited by each last year ; and
- (c) whether any printed instructions are distributed by the demonstrators ?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is appended.^a

- (c) Yes ; they are distributed to such ryots who are literate but in the case of the majority who are illiterate verbal instructions also are given. It is however part of the regular propaganda duty of every Demonstrator to keep his public informed of departmental literature and to supply it, if necessary.

Agricultural motor exhibition lorries.

* 1694 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of districts to which the motor exhibition lorries have so far been sent ; and
- (b) whether they will be sent to South Kanara and if so, when ?

A.—(a) Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, North Arcot and Chingleput.

- (b) The lorries are too big and heavy for safe transport across the rivers on the ferries and therefore it is not possible to send them to South Kanara.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the lorries cannot be taken in the train or by road from Malabar to South Kanara via Mercara ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is not worthwhile doing so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what arrangements the Minister has made to find out the opinions of the ryots concerned as to the utility of these lorries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not quite understand the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What good purposes the lorries are serving ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They serve the very useful purpose of educating the illiterate ryots in modern scientific methods of cultivation, etc."

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Agricultural motor exhibition lorries for Andhra districts.

* 1695 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Andhra districts will be provided with a motor van to demonstrate agricultural propaganda; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government propose to provide motor exhibitions vans for the northern part of the presidency in the new financial year and provision has been made in the budget for that purpose. If this is voted by the Council, work on this van will be begun at once and it should be on the road by September or October next.

Industries

Qualifications of the present Research Assistant at the Tanur Experimental station.

* 1696 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what qualifications the present Research Assistant at the Tanur Experimental station has for research work?

A.—For higher technological work, the present assistant is not qualified; but he has the requisite experience and knowledge to attend the manufacturing work now done at the station, such as curing of fish, extraction of fish oil, manufacture of fish meal and guano, etc.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the research assistant is employed for manufacturing work only or for research work also?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“For both.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Then why do they not keep a Research Assistant?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There is no qualified man available at present. We are awaiting the report of the Fisheries Committee and on receipt of the same the matter will be considered.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether it is the proposal of the Government to appoint a real expert for the work?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Everything will depend upon the report of the Fisheries Committee.”

Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.

II

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sir, I do not propose to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain draft amendments to Standing Orders 4, 8, 15, 20, 28, 30, 36, 38, 40, 41, 46, 52, 65, 67, 68, 80 and 80-A of the Madras Legislative Council.”

[11th March 1929]

III

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1929-30.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I beg to move, Sir—

'that with a view to the Constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1929-30 this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee.'

"I move this motion, Sir, with reference to Legislative Council Rule 33, sub-clause 1, which says

'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the appropriation of the accounts of the Province and the report of the Audit Officer thereon and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.'

"When the Council has elected seven members to serve on this Committee, its constitution will be completed by the action of the Governor in nominating three members bringing the total up to ten."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is about the Constitution of the Public Accounts Committee."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Before this question is put to the vote, I should like to know whether it is necessary at all to have a fresh Committee for this purpose. Will it not be sufficient if a resolution were passed saying that the existing committee might continue for two months more? If there is any possibility or certainty of elections coming on soon, I propose that the present Committee be continued."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Perhaps, I may explain that this Committee is to function for the year 1929-30. The existing Committee under the terms of its constitution continues only up to the end of the current year but a Committee is required to do the business of the Public Accounts Committee which generally comes before it in June. Every year we get through as much of the work which comes before the Finance Committee as possible at Ootacamund. This will also be done in the current year though I am unable to anticipate when work which will have to be done in the year 1929-30 will be completed."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think I have made my point clear."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I do not think the hon. Member can have another chance."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I would just say, Sir, that the suggestion of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which I also repeat was this. That if the Council is to be dissolved very soon, there would be only about two or three months for this Committee to work, that is to say during April, May and June or about that time. I think we had a precedent in 1926. The present Committee for 1928-29 may by a resolution of this House be asked to continue for 1929-30 also. I do so because the period is a short one and further the House wants to know whether the House is likely to work for a long period or for a short period. If it is only for a short period, I propose, Sir, that the present Committee may continue to function for that period."

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* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Unfortunately I cannot give any information at all. Normally the Council ends in December this year and whether it will be dissolved by His Excellency earlier or no, I cannot say. I believe there is also a provision in the Act for its extension. At present there is no proposal to extend the Council."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" The point at issue raised by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar is whether the Finance Member or this House is agreeable for the present Committee to continue for the next few months. That point has not been answered by the Finance Member. Is the House disposed to continue the present Committee? That is Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members would have done well if they had handed a motion to me to the effect that the present Committee may continue to function instead of bargaining after the motion had been tabled."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I move, Sir, that the House do pass on to the next item on the agenda."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is the House do pass on to the next item on the agenda."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Perhaps, I might supplement my explanation by stating that under the rules of the Council this Committee of Public Accounts shall be constituted as soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year. The constitution of the Committee is not completed until His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate three members to the Committee. In order to enable the constitution of the Committee to be completed it is necessary as the Council rises, I believe this year on the 27th of March, that the preliminary stage of the election of seven members of the Committee should be completed before it rises. Otherwise steps for the constitution of the Committee cannot be taken until the first meeting of the Council in the following financial year which, as a rule, takes place about the month of August, that is to say, there will be no Committee to carry out the business of the Public Accounts Committee until some time in the month of August or later. It is in order to avoid that contingency that this motion is moved about this time each year. If no Committee is constituted, then, of course, the Public Accounts Committee will not exist and none of the work awaiting it (and some work is generally ready by the month of May or June) can possibly be undertaken."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, rule 33 to which the hon. the Finance Member referred begins thus: 'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted.' The financial year has not yet closed. We are to-day on the 11th March and there are twenty days more before the close of the financial year. In order to enable His Excellency the Governor to nominate three members, this Council is now asked to elect seven members, three weeks before the close of the financial year. Normally, there can be no objection. That is to say, if this is a year in which the term of this Council would not expire, there can be no objection and it will be quite proper for us to go on with the election. We are not told whether that is so or not. The hon. the Revenue

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Member has given us only a blank reply to our enquiry. The Treasury bench, whether wittingly or unwittingly, will not take us into its confidence as to the life of this Council, and we are told 'you had better elect this Committee in the hope that it will continue to serve for another year.' I think the motion to pass on to the next item in the agenda will not defeat any real purpose in forming this Committee.

"The only argument which the hon. the Finance Member mentioned, to which some importance should be attached, is that work which should normally be done at Ootacamund during the months of May and June may not be done this year. Assuming that it is not done, what happens? The Committee can meet in Madras after the Government returns to Madras. It is not a Committee which meets all the months of the year. Suppose the Government returns in August, the Committee can meet in September. That would suffice, seeing that generally the report of the Committee does not come to us till about the month of March of the next year following. I therefore submit that nothing serious will be lost by putting it off.

"So far as we are concerned, we want to know what we are doing. We want to know whether the term of the members whom we elect to the Committee will close with the close of the next financial year or whether they will cease to be members some time in September, October or November. I think it is proper that before the Government come to us with a motion asking us to elect members to a committee we should at least know the life of that Committee. It seems to me that the question of the remaining members being nominated by the Governor may as well be done even on the 31st March. Assuming that this motion is carried and this item is passed over, there is nothing in the rules or the Standing Orders which prevents a similar motion being tabled for the 27th March, that is, the last day on which the Council will sit before the end of this financial year. I hope then it may be possible for the hon. the Revenue Member to give us some information as to the life of this Council. He shakes his head to indicate a negative reply. Probably he has no information to give now. Anyhow, there are fifteen days more for the last sitting of the Council in this financial year and within that time I am almost certain there will be some information on which we can act with a little more knowledge. Therefore I think this House will be consulting its own best interests to agree to this motion and leave the Government to bring it, later on, on a more suitable date."

* MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not quite agree with my hon. Friend for the University. I do not see why he should make so much ado about this matter of election to the Public Accounts Committee. He wants to know whether the life of this Council will be prolonged. I think that normally the Committee we are asked to elect will function for two or three months. If we do not at this meeting and to-day elect or make arrangements for election of the members of the Committee, we would not have time to do that. From to-morrow we have twelve days allotted for budget motions and if we do not make arrangements to-day to elect these members, it will be impossible for us to elect them until we meet in July or August. Therefore, I think, we should proceed to elect on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President seven members to be members of the Committee."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I do not think that the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudāsawami Udayar are serious. If a Committee is going to function for one year it is one matter, but if it is to function only for two or three months it is quite a different matter. The present members who are on the Committee have gained some experience in regard to the examination of details and coming to conclusions thereon. Therefore, if it is only a question of two months, it is better that these people who are there on it continue; but if it is for one year we may think of changing the personnel of the Committee."

The motion that the Council do pass on to the next item on the agenda was then put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar proposes to move the following motion as a substitute for the motion of the hon. the Finance Member :—

'The present elected members of the Public Accounts Committee do continue for 1929-30 as members thereof.'

"He has referred only to the elected members I think it is in order."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I beg to move the following which stands against my name, namely :—

'that the present elected members of the Public Accounts Committee do continue for 1929-30 as members thereof.'

"The object of this motion is not in any way to fetter the discretion of His Excellency in the matter of nominating three members to the Public Accounts Committee—a right and a privilege which inheres in him. It seeks to limit its scope to the elected members of the Public Accounts Committee. The hon. the Leader of the House has not taken us into his confidence in the matter of the duration of this Council. He seems to be as ignorant of the future possibilities in this respect as we on this side of the House are. Anyhow, our experience shows that in the year 1923 and 1926 the Council was dissolved by about the 15th September. Likewise, this Council will normally be dissolved somewhere about the middle of September this year, unless its life is extended by six months or one year or, as people in some quarters believe, by two years consequent on an amendment which may be eventually passed at one of the short sittings of the House of Commons. If this House is to have its normal life only, the new Committee, which is attempted to be ushered into being, can be expected to function only for five months. For that short period I do not think there is any necessity to have a different set of men or the present majority displaced by a few new men. So far as we are concerned, we have every confidence in the present members of the Public Accounts Committee and we do not want to throw them overboard by having a different set of men. For the sake of three or four months it is hardly desirable that all the formalities connected with an election should be gone through. We expected the Leader of the House to tell us something more and, in the absence of further information on the subject and in the absence of any help which we have a right to expect from the hon. the Leader of the House, the only course open to us is to have the existing men on the committee and thereby preserve the *status quo ante*."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to second this motion and in so doing I would like to ask whether anything has been done to hold the election this year. I think it is usual about this time of the year to ask the village officers. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For this motion, I am afraid, a reference to the postponement of the elections will not be relevant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I mention that only as one of the reasons why we should. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hope the hon. Member will not develop it too much."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want information whether any steps have been taken or any correspondence is going on between this Government and the Government of India regarding a short postponement if not a long postponement of the elections."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I have two difficulties in dealing with this motion. In the first place I have no more information to give on the point raised than my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member. It seems to me however that this question itself is extraneous to the motion before the House. However much it may have been relevant to the previous motion that we should proceed to the next item on the agenda, it does not seem to me to be very relevant to the question of the constitution of the Public Accounts Committee. Personally I feel unable to accept the motion for the following reasons: While I entirely agree with the hon. Mover of the motion as to the fact that we have an efficient Committee at present, I have to remember that it is and has been the privilege of this House year by year to elect members to this Committee and I cannot see any special circumstance why I should join my hon. Friends opposite on this motion to deprive the House of that privilege. In the second place, to serve on the Public Accounts Committee is, I believe, an object of ambition of a large number of Members of the Council and I am afraid I cannot agree with the hon. Mover in saying that we should deprive such hon. Members as are anxious to serve on that Committee of the opportunity of seeking that privilege in the ordinary course."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 12. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 2. " S. Sathyamurti. | 13. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 15. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 5. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " L. K. Talasiram. | 16. Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 7. " K. V. R. Swami. | 17. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathy Ayyangar. |
| 8. " D. Narayana Raju. | 18. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 10. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 20. " G. Gopala Menon. |
| 11. " P. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | |

Noes.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad | Nayar. |
| 3. " Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 30. " C. E. Wood. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 31. " F. E. James. |
| 10. " C. A. Sonter. | 32. " R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 33. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 12. " A. McE. C. Tampoe. | 34. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 35. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 36. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 37. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 16. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 38. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 17. " A. B. Shetty. | 39. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 19. " Mahmud Sahamnad. | 41. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 20. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 21. Mr. J. Kuppaswami. | 43. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 44. " Abdul Razack Sahib. |
| 23. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 45. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi-
yar. |
| 24. " N. Siva Raj. | 46. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 47. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. Mr. V. I. Maniswami Pillai. | 48. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 27. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 49. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 28. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 5. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 2. " G. Hariharvottama Rao. | 6. " Muhammad Meera Ravattar. |
| 3. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 7. Rao Bahadur B. Maniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. " K. Madhavan Raju. | |

Ayes 20. Noes 49. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1929-30, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee." 11-45 a.m.

The motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order 68 for the election of the Members of the Public Accounts Committee by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow (12th March 1929) as the time within which notice of nominations should be given."

IV

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1929-30.

* The hon. Mr. T. El. MOIR:—"I beg to move—

'that, in accordance with Resolution No. 17 passed at the meeting of the Council on 1st April 1921 regarding the constitution of a Finance Committee, this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect six Members to be Members of the Finance Committee for the year 1929-30.'"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUMAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move that in place of the word 'six' in line 4 of the motion the word 'eight' be substituted. My reasons are

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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these : The Finance Committee is a most important committee. We have got to function in connexion with the finances of this Province. It is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the hon. Member proceeds with his amendment, I should like to point out that the amendment will not fit in with the motion which proposes the election of members in accordance with a resolution passed by the Council. That resolution refers to a certain number and out of that number six are to be elected."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I would omit the words . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I will give him a chance to explain how his amendment will fit in with the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What I want is there should be a change in the rule itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not put his motion in a suitable form."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then you will give me an opportunity to bring forward my motion in a suitable form."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, but that cannot be done now."

The motion of the hon. the Finance Member was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations for election should be sent to the Secretary. The election will be according to the method of single transferable vote."

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,250 under Grant I—Land Revenue Department—Reserved.'

"Sir, as has been explained in the printed paper, this excess over the grant which was voted by the Council is due to the fact that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib was appointed for a time as the Third Member of the Board of Revenue and his pay came under the head of 'Voted' instead of 'Non-voted' as he is a member of the Provincial Civil Service. It is in effect an adjustment of a small sum between 'Voted' and 'Non-voted.'"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. "I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,050 under Grant VIII—General Administration—Heads of Provinces—Reserved.'

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[Sir Muhammad Usman]

"Sir, of this amount Rs. 600 is necessary for the purchase of kit and equipment to the Indian Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor. The remaining portion of the grant asked for is necessary for the purpose of the upkeep and renewal of furniture of the three Government Houses and for this about Rs. 3,500 is required. The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor reports that Rs. 4,228 was left unspent from the maintenance grant for 1927-28 and that this amount is to be spent in the current year. He also reports that he is able to reappropriate Rs. 728 only from the savings in the budget head under his control. The Chief Engineer has reported that according to the revised budget estimate for 1928-29 Rs. 2,450 will be available. I therefore come before the House for a grant of Rs. 2,050."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is probably some satisfaction that this demand is being made in the name of Indian Aide-de-Camp. However, it must be granted that the staff and household of His Excellency the Governor has begun to consume a great deal more than what is reasonably to be conceded in democratic countries for such matters. It is no doubt necessary that the Governor should keep up. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to the general question of His Excellency's household. It is only to the Indian Aide-de-Camp that he is entitled to refer to."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"It is a part of the larger question under which the demand is made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is already aware that under supplemental demands general issues cannot be raised."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Anyhow I desire to make an appeal to the Government to see that the money of the poor ryot is not spent upon mere luxuries. By this demand it is intended to purchase dress for the Indian Aide-de-Camp, but there is the second portion in the demand which includes furniture . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will be in order to refer to the Indian Aide-de-Camp and not to any subjects under the general head."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The difficulty for people like me is this: how in the twentieth century it is easy to satisfy ourselves with these demands. The spirit of the age has materially changed and every country in the world is beginning to have less and less of show. That the British Government is conservative is a known fact. All the same conservatism should not be allowed to ride over the sentiments of the age. The age is there and it has to be respected even by a powerful Government like the British Government. I am afraid that in such items of expenditure in this country there is a great deal of latitude that the Government allows itself. It is high time that the Government took stock of the situation and desisted from making demands of this nature not in consonance with the spirit of the times. There is already a hue and cry that this country is called upon to bear, in the name of administration, a top-heavy expenditure and to add to that expenditure in the name of State keeping is really very hard to the poor

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [11th March 1929]

ryots of this country. The noble gentleman for whom such sort of expenditure is intended will certainly appreciate if the Government should take a reasonable view and come to the conclusion that such expenditure should be minimized as much as possible and in fact given up as a general rule."

12 noon. "To ask for grants of this nature every year for repairs to furniture or for dress, which are intended to be mere ornaments, is not right; this is not in keeping with the spirit of the age and the sooner it is given up, the better for the Government, for the country and for the poor ryots of India."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant for the following reasons. It is a wonder to me how this sum of Rs. 600 was found wanting, whether any amount was ear-marked specially for an Indian Aide-de-Camp and how it was found that this amount was wanting. I think that a certain amount had been fixed for Aides-de-Camp and that no fixed amount is set apart for any one Aide-de-Camp."

"It is stated that a certain sum of money is required for furniture. Last year, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent; this year there is a proposal to spend about Rs. 27,000 for furniture alone. These sums are granted every year for furniture. Now it is stated that an additional amount is required and a supplementary grant is moved now for Rs. 2,050. This is not commendable at all. The expenditure is very much higher than what it ought to be. The Government could have seen that the grant made by the Council for this purpose had not been exceeded. It is only playing with this House and the money of this province, to ask for a supplementary grant for an item of expenditure which is already enormous and which is not required at all, if any economy is to be effected at all. It is not possible for the House to understand how the furniture disappears year after year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned every year for this purpose. The officer in charge of His Excellency's household should see that the grant is not exceeded, and that the additional sum of Rs. 2,050 asked for now is not required. For these reasons I oppose the demand."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, it is clearly stated in the explanatory note that Risaldar Major Hamir Singh was granted an Honorary King's Commission with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant with effect from 8th September 1928. That is the reason why this supplementary grant is moved. Under the rules he is entitled to get this sum of Rs. 600 for his kit and equipment required for the rank."

"As regards furniture, a sum of Rs. 4,228 was left unspent in the year 1927-28. It is usual to utilize in the next year the balance of the maintenance grants unspent at the close of the financial year. The Military Secretary is able to reappropriate only a sum of Rs. 728 from the savings in the budget heads under his control. I am, therefore, asking for the money which was already sanctioned by this House for the year 1927-28."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

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GRANT XV—POLICE—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 under Grant XV—Police—Reserved’

“As put down on the paper, this demand provides for the additional appropriation required for the Police department in the current year. From the note which has been placed in the hands of hon. Members they will see that a sum of Rs. 94,000 is required on account of the widespread trouble on the South Indian Railway. A sum of Rs. 10,400 is asked for to meet the increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations. A sum of Rs. 7,000 is required to meet the additional expenditure under ‘26. c. Police—i. District Police—Honoraria’ owing to the recent South Indian Railway strike. It is found that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is required under Non-contract contingencies. Details for this sum are given at page 4 of the explanatory memorandum. A sum of Rs. 33,500 is required under supplies and services. The necessity for other items is given in the printed note. We therefore require a sum of Rs. 2,04,400. As stated in the note, owing to the abolition of the East Coast Special Police a sum of Rs. 55,400 has been reappropriated. I therefore come before the House for a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,49,000.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I second it.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Sir, with regard to the statements in the explanatory memorandum, I submit this point of order, about the distinction to be drawn between what are known as ‘excess demands’ and what are known as ‘supplementary demands.’ You know that, if money has actually been spent, beyond the amount voted by this House, on any service, that should come before the House as an ‘excess grant.’ It is only in cases where excess expenditure is anticipated but not incurred, the Government can come before the House with a ‘supplementary demand.’ You will notice, Sir, that a demand for a grant of Rs. 1,49,000 is moved before this House, by my hon. Friend, as a supplementary demand. If you will kindly turn to the explanatory note, you will find at page 4, paragraph 2, item (i) ‘the actual expenditure, however, has increased during the last and the current years.’ I submit that itself is self-revealing that that part of the expenditure has been incurred already. Apart from that, these are travelling allowances which should have been paid. I invite your attention to 26. c. Police—i. District Police—Supplies and Services—Item (v) in the same page. ‘These represent the cost of food and transport for the extra police and are estimated at Rs. 28,500. Unforeseen expenses had to be incurred under this head in connexion with the police arrangements during the South Indian Railway strike.’ I submit that also is an item, which, on the face of it, should have been incurred. Again, Sir, at page 5, item (vii) ‘Rs. 5,300 required under this sub-head is due to the purchase of equipment for the Police Hospital at Anantapur.’

“I do not know what other items there are which have already been spent. I have drawn your attention to three items, which, on their face, represent expenditure already incurred.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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"If you will kindly turn to rule 31 of the Legislative Council Rules, you will find that 'when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary during any financial year, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.' I submit that part at least of these sums, *ex hypothesi*, has already been spent on a service for which the vote of the Council is necessary for the year over and beyond the amount actually sanctioned by this Council. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it during the current year? This demand refers to the previous year."

* MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The rule says, Sir, when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary in any financial year; it does not matter what year. It is in excess of the amount granted for the service for the year. My submission is, if the Government did spend these sums, the hon. the Finance Member should, after satisfying himself as to the need for the excess demand, come before the House and present this excess demand. Whereas, supplementary demands can arise only in cases where the amount voted is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year and in cases of future expenditure not already incurred by the Government. Only in those cases this House can be asked to vote for a supplementary demand. In cases where the money has been spent, I submit it should be in the form of an excess demand and should be moved by the hon. the Finance Member. I submit these points for your considered ruling."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether these items of expenditure have already been incurred."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as the Finance Department is aware this is not expenditure which has already been incurred. We have received no intimation from the Accountant-General or Inspector-General that the total appropriation for the year has been exceeded. I am partly responsible for these supplementary grants not having been put before the Council earlier, my object being to avoid the possibility that later it might be found that this demand was necessary. We have, as the Council is aware, been presenting supplementary demands of this kind and finding afterwards that these were unnecessary as the total appropriation for the department concerned had not been utilized; to that the Council have, from time to time and rightly, demurred. As far as we are aware, the allotment for the year has not yet been exceeded and this demand is to meet expenses which will be incurred in addition to the sanctioned allotment for the current financial year, for which three weeks have still to go. These are the circumstances, and as far as I am aware, there is no indication that the total appropriation has yet been exceeded. It seems to me that this demand would correctly come under the Legislative Council Rule 32 as a supplementary or additional grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that no appropriations have till now been made for these expenses. Am I correct in assuming that no appropriations have been made for these expenses up to the present moment?"

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* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Reference has been made to this point in the note, from which it appears that some appropriations have already been made by the Inspector-General. The Finance Department is entitled to be assured that all reappropriations which could be made had been made and that the allotment sanctioned would be insufficient to meet this demand. After all these careful calculations this demand was put before the House. I believe that, as far as the Finance Department is able to do so, it has satisfied itself that, in order to meet the total expenditure anticipated by the close of the current year, this supplementary demand will be necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as I understand, rule 31 applies to all cases where the total appropriation is less than the grant made by the Council."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Finance Member will kindly say whether reappropriations have already been made, and whether the allotment under the head is found insufficient, or whether reappropriations will be made hereafter by the department if the grant is made by the Council now."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, I might explain further. Reappropriation can be made from one sub-head to another sub-head only where it is definitely ascertained that a sum can be released from one sub-head to another sub-head for reappropriation. So far as that is possible, the expenditure has been met as stated in the note by such reappropriations but they are not sufficient to meet the charges that will be coming in or to pay all the bills which will come in in regard to the Police Department before the end of the current year. It will therefore be necessary to find money for such items. That is why we are asking the Council to grant this additional sum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"On the facts stated by the hon. the Finance Member I think this case comes under rule 32 (1)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"As far as reappropriations are concerned, whatever they are, the Finance Department must have full knowledge of the same. It is not open to my hon. Friend to say, under the rules as they stand, that he is not in a position to satisfy the House how much of the demand has been reappropriated and from what head to what head."

"Devolution rule 38 deals with reappropriations by Government. 12-15
There are two classes of reappropriations: one is from one major head to another, which can be done only by the Finance Department and another is from one minor head to another, which can be done by the Member or Minister in charge, but has got to be reported to the Finance Department. P.M.
Devolution rule 38 says: 'The Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within the grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another; the Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided. . .'"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as I am concerned, Police is a major head and there are no minor heads and all the appropriations under a major head may be made by the Member in charge of the portfolio without the knowledge of the Finance Department."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.' I am not now concerned with the authority that authorizes the reappropriations as to whether it is my hon. Friend the Home Member or the Finance Member. But the Finance Member should get knowledge as to all reappropriations. I want to know how much of this Rs. 1,49,000 represents reappropriations already made from one head to another head and how much of it represents liability which has already been incurred and which has got to be met by a further vote of this House. It is by no means clear from the Explanatory Note. You will notice at the end. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as the President is concerned, he has only to see whether it is an excess grant or a supplementary demand."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The President must be in full knowledge of the facts to see which is an excess grant. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The President is not expected to be the Accountant-General. . ." (Laughter.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The President has got a right to know. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Finance Member has stated that there were reappropriations within the grant and that there was no expenditure incurred regarding the amount for which the demand is now moved."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I want that statement to be examined by you, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the existence of the Public Accounts Committee whose duty it is to go into the question of these reappropriations."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I would like to draw the attention of the House to rule 33. The existence of an *ex post mortem* remedy, does not prevent the application of an earlier remedy to prevent the disease. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, the moment the Finance Member makes the statement that the expenditure has not been incurred and that the expenditure is yet to be incurred within the course of the year, it is easy to decide whether it is an excess or supplementary grant. The moment he makes that statement, the grant comes within rule 32 (1) and not 31."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it that according to the statement of the hon. the Finance Member, you understand it to mean that not one pie of this Rs. 1,49,000 has yet been spent, but is going to be spent hereafter, although the note gives the other impression? If that is so, I am helpless."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Perhaps I might make it a little clearer if I put it in this way. In the budget for the year there is a certain appropriation under the head 26. Police. If the supplementary grant is passed by the House, the appropriation under that head will be increased by Rs. 1,49,000."

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[Mr. T. E. Moir]

and that will be the total amount at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police for expenditure. So far as the Finance Department was aware when this demand was framed the amount actually spent under that head had not yet exceeded the total existing appropriation for this demand but it is expected that the total amount spent by the close of the financial year will exceed the total appropriation by Rs. 1,49,000 and therefore we come under Legislative Council Rule 32 (1) for this additional amount. We understand that that additional amount with the original appropriation will cover all the bills that may be presented to the treasury by the Inspector-General in the current year and the reasons why we have to ask for an additional grant are explained in the note."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I now rise to oppose this motion. . . ."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—(On being called by the hon. the President) " I move, Sir, that the allotment of Rs. 1,49,000 for additional appropriation under 26. Police be reduced by Rs. 100, to elicit further information regarding the extraordinary expenditure alleged to have been incurred in this department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For eliciting information, the hon. Member need not move any token out."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I thought I could reduce the demand by Rs. 100."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not necessary for eliciting information. The question may be put and the hon. the Finance Member or the Home Member may reply."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I want to know whether the whole amount is meant only for contingencies that have arisen in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike or also for other matters connected with the Police. People have a suspicion that this whole extra expenditure is not due mainly to the South Indian Railway strike, but it must be also due to various other things, especially the visit of the Simon Commission to this Presidency. I would like to know what amount of this excess demand is for meeting the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in connexion with the visit of the Simon Commission and the police arrangements made therefor, as under travelling allowances I have a suspicion that nearly Rs. 94,000 cannot be required for travelling within a distance of 300 or 400 miles in the South Indian Railway ; and I know only a few police men who were transferred from one place to another. There was no extra police employed, no recruitment and no training during that short period and for mere transport from one place to another during that short season there cannot be and ought not to have been such a large expenditure ; and there is no justification for an expenditure of Rs. 90,000. I would like to know whether the amount includes anything more than what has been incurred in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike. So also with regard to the other items. It is very curious that the hon. the Home Member has included everything except plague and hospital charges, under the pretext of the South Indian Railway strike. The South Indian Railway strike was after all a spasmodic affair and it was also not so serious. Of course it is natural for Government to find opportunities to terrify and terrorise people and

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [11th March 1929]

utilize public funds therefor. I would therefore like to have further details with regard to the actual expenditure and the items in detail."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I oppose this motion. I see that the hon. the Finance Member has certainly put it on a clear and sound basis, but the explanatory note certainly does not make that point clear at all. It is confusing to a degree, and I am sure you will agree with me, if you follow this paragraph, as I read one or two sentences from the explanatory note : 'Despite all possible reappropriations within the grant the sanctioned appropriation is found insufficient to meet actual requirements.' Then, if you go to the actual requirements, Sir, the first item is travelling allowances to the District Police. The provision made in the budget under this item is Rs. 14,96,000. The estimate was framed in September 1927 and the actual expenditure has increased during the last and the current years. What I want to know is how much of this Rs. 15,19,000 of the actual expenditure has already been incurred or whether the whole of it has not been incurred. My own suspicion is, I do not want to use a stronger word, that practically most of it should have been spent without the knowledge of the Finance Department, because of the very nature of the expenditure. For example, take travelling allowances, is it suggested that travelling allowance bills are still pending payment and that they have not been paid? The expenditure is mainly due to the widespread trouble in the South Indian Railway which necessitated the employment of a large police force in the affected areas, men having to be moved from one district to another. I want to make one or two criticisms on that. Why should not the South Indian Railway Company pay a portion of this cost? (Hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches.) It is perhaps right that when there is serious danger to private life or private property the State should, if it can, come to the help of private individuals for the protection of life or property, but when it involves continuous and large expenditure of the State's resources, I submit that it is an elementary canon of public finance that the party benefited by the employment of the police force maintained by the taxpayer, should find at least a portion of the cost. I have no doubt in my mind, Mr. President, that the South Indian Railway Company benefited at least as much as the general public by the maintenance of the police force. I know, Sir, that for some days the whole of the South Indian Railway was watched by the police and the officials of the Railway department and a large army of reserves of police constables were stationed at various important stations and moving about from place to place. I want to know why the poor taxpayer should be asked to pay the whole cost of it. I want to ask the hon. the Finance Member to open his eyes and see whether he cannot allocate some portion of it as due rightly from the South Indian Railway Company.

" Moreover, the police have developed latterly an over-anxiety for the display of their force. I am sure, Sir, that although you live in Mambalam, you will have sometimes witnessed in your journey from Mambalam to this place and back, car-loads of police constables with armed rifles, going about the streets of Madras for nearly two or three weeks. Why? For the purpose of protecting the seven Members of the Simon Commission. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has introduced the question of the police arrangements during the visit of the Simon Commission. I wish to know whether any of the items mentioned here cover the expenditure incurred during that period?"

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ No, Sir. ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think the hon. Member will be in order if he refers to that question. The hon. the Home Member says that the supplementary demand does not refer to any expenditure incurred for that purpose. ”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I was developing an argument on the tendency of the police to display themselves for unnecessary purposes as was displayed, during the Simon Commission's visit. I am charging the Government for extravagance. As you must have seen with your own eyes, Sir, when Madras was absolutely peaceful and quiet, peace was sought to be disturbed by this very police force. I am suggesting that this expenditure might have been saved, or at least a portion of it, if they had not indulged in this display of unnecessary police force. My argument was only for the purpose of analogy. . . . Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Home 12-30 Member whether private companies or private individuals, whatever may be the nature of their concern—there is no shadow of doubt whatsoever that the South Indian Railway Company is a private-managed company—are to be allowed to have the use of the police maintained at the expense of the taxpayer, without any payment in return. Is it contended that the South Indian Railway Company is a Government concern ? I hope and trust it will not be so contended. But at the same time, I agree that the travelling public should be protected and to that extent, I agree it is a legitimate demand on the public purse, and we should not grudge sanctioning it. But I know from my personal knowledge, and it will be known clearly if the detailed account of the expenditure is prepared, that the money was used more for the purpose of terrorising the strikers, for the purpose of putting into the hearts of the strikers the fact that they will be punished severely like criminals for their action and that he who strikes work is a criminal, than for the purpose of protecting the interests of the travelling public. Sir, the help of the police force is always on the side of the capitalist as against the employees or workmen whatever their grievances may be or however legitimate their grievances may be. ”

“ Then, Sir, the explanatory note to 26-c. Police—i. District Police—Contract Contingencies—reads almost poetically. It runs thus :—‘ He has since had repeated demands from the District Superintendents of Police who were in dire straits for want of money to meet increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations. ’ Sir, this certainly takes my breath away. The note continues thus :—‘ The additional appropriation for which the Inspector-General applied to Government is Rs. 10,400. This was reappropriated from the savings resulting from the abolition of the East Coast special police. ’ Sir, the whole police comes under a major head, and the East Coast special police comes under it ; and according to this supplementary grant it is proposed to spend the amount sanctioned under one item to another. This is a dangerous state of affairs. To do such an act as is proposed to be done now is, certainly, trifling with this House. Government must know what they want. To abolish the service for which the money was asked for and granted by this House and to spend that amount on an item wholly alien to that is, I fear, a serious encroachment on the already truncated financial powers of this House. ’

“ Then comes the subject of ‘ Honoraria ’ to the extent of Rs. 7,000. What are these honoraria ? Are these euphemistically called honoraria ?

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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'To be paid to whom? For what purpose? Is it to the agents of those who terrorised the strikers? What does this represent? Is it to be paid in connexion with the strike? If it is, why should Government come with a budget estimate and say 'we want to pay honoraria to these people.'?

"Then comes, Sir, the next item, which perhaps is the only innocent item in the whole demand. It deals with repairs of damages to some police stations caused by the recent cyclone. Then comes our familiar friend, the South Indian Railway Company with a demand for Rs. 28,500, which sum represent the cost of food and transport for the extra police. Sir, this sum is for the food of the police to watch the railway company's property. You will see, Sir, that all this Rs. 1,49,000 so far as the first item is concerned it is not clear, probably it will be about a lakh, then you have seven thousands for honoraria and Rs. 28,500 for food for the South Indian Railway. Thus you will see the bulk of the expenditure is necessitated by the strike. It seems to me that this House should not agree to this demand being voted for. For it is a very large supplementary demand; supplementary demands ought to bear some proportion to the whole demand.

"This very large sum of Rs. 2,04,400 is sought to be brought in as supplementary demand for purposes, most of which relates to the South Indian Railway strike. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I submit this House cannot support this demand. I therefore declare that this demand should be rejected."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I oppose this demand. Of course it is very conveniently put in that greater part of the sum was required for the purpose of defending the interests of the South Indian Railway, and also on account of the strike. Did the Finance Department or hon. the Member in charge of the Finance Department receive this demand for travelling and other allowances after similar demand in connexion with arrangements for Simon Commission. The hon. Member says now that this expenditure was due to the strike, thereby avoiding the real expenditure, namely, that incurred for the Simon Commission. The total amount that was granted for the purpose of travelling allowances during the current year by this House was about 16 lakhs. All this sum was spent; and the hon. the Home Member says he wants $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more. Why, because almost the whole sum had to be spent on the South Indian Railway strike. The hon. Member for University has been saying that the Railway company should pay a portion of it. This may look strange, because whenever private individuals are protected by the police no contribution is asked for. But the Council must be aware of the fact that so far as police help to the railway companies is concerned a contribution is always made by the railway companies for the services rendered by the police department in their interests. And also with regard to building grants a portion of the grant is contributed by the railway companies; and so this additional amount ought to have been asked for from the railway company. Besides that, the total amount granted for the current year under Police is Rs. 1,97,89,300 and the amount now required is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Whether it would have been possible for the hon. the Home Member to make up this sum from other sources without asking for it from the Council is the point that the House has to consider. This can be done by curtailing the expenditure on other items. For example, the question of repairs and such other things which are not very urgent may be left over to the next year. But the hon. the Home Member is always sure of the support of this House and therefore he does not think it necessary to

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

curtail the expenditure, and so he comes to this House with a supplementary grant, and this he presumes will readily be granted. Hon. Members of this House will see that an enormous amount of expenditure is being incurred under the head of Police. It is increasing year by year; in 1921 it was one crore and twenty lakhs and at present it is one crore and ninety-seven lakhs. Next year it will be two crores. While the expenditure is increasing like that it is very strange the hon. Home Member has made no attempts to curtail the expenditure.

"He has given one of the best reasons for this demand and that is the strike. Because it is an item of expenditure which cannot be anticipated. But has he made any attempts to meet this by other means? He would have been able to do this, because there was nothing to be done under other heads. It is high time he should practise economy. He should not come to this House for further grants for any and every sum; and therefore I beg hon. Members of this House to refuse this grant and thus show their dislike for further grants under this head."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the way in which these supplementary grants are hurled at us. The amount required under this head is on account of the South Indian Railway strike as also to meet certain requirements in Anantapur and Bellary. That is a small matter, and there is a principle involved which I desire to object. (A voice: Is not plague a legitimate cause?) Yes, Sir, this supplementary grant is really a plague. It is a strange coincidence that these two things have been combined in this grant. There is a great deal of complaint against the expenditure on the police. I know the hon. the Home Member is the thickest and the largest wall on the treasury bench against which the opposition may strike. But I hope he will appreciate the fact that Government have to protect not only capital but also labour, not only the employer but also the employee. As it is, it has attempted to protect the employer and the South Indian Railway being the biggest employer in South India has come in for a share of material patronage in the way of this protection. Protection of public interest is a different thing from protection of employers. When it is a question of labour and capital, when police arrangements have to be made during strikes, and when the Government have to interfere to keep peace under circumstances where the employer and the employee fight with each other, it is essential that the Government should call upon the employer to bear a part of the expenditure. It must be a part of the policy of the Government to see that the employer pays for the protection he gets, or in other words, for the suppression that the labourer is made to suffer under a Government that is itself capitalistic. The present Government in this country has not been very sympathetic either towards labour or towards the poorer classes. And in all possibility the so-called police arrangement made for the South Indian Railway strike had in a large measure the influence of coercing the labourer into submission to the dictates of the employer. Therefore it is upto a Government like the British Government which puts itself forward as the champion of the oppressed and the depressed classes, to see that they do not appear in these transactions as the supporters of the employers. They must make it clear to the world that whenever trouble arises on account of relationship between the employer and the employee that they do demand a certain portion of the burden to be borne by the employers as such. As between the employer and the employee, a Government probably has to be

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

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just. I have no objection to concede that position. But the position of the employee is always very difficult, handicapped as he is by poverty and ignorance. Therefore it becomes the duty of a Government not to undertake lightly expenditure in matters of this nature, without asking the employer to contribute his own share towards the expense. I feel that any person in whom there is the instinct of democracy will be able to understand and appreciate my point. The day has gone when the Government can combine with the employers and give them all the protection that a powerful Government can give to suppress and oppress their employees. Therefore it must be an essential feature of all Government policy to see that labour is adequately protected and that every step in the right direction is taken to see that no facilities are given to the employer to suppress and oppress the labourer even in the name of police protection. The point that I was thinking of even with regard to the question of plague was this. There is a provision asked for for augmenting police or employing special staff of police in view of services to be rendered in plague-affected areas. The Government goes about the wrong way in all these matters. The people have to know more of the dangers in the way of their lives. They have to be educated to take steps to put themselves out of danger. Coercive processes are always dangerous. Even in regard to plague, the police should not be employed in any large measure to enforce plague regulations. I do not know whether the sum demanded here is likely to be utilized for purposes of coercing people into obeying plague rules, but still if there is the least occasion for the use of such police power, it is likely to be most dangerous to the people concerned. Therefore I feel that in asking for a grant for the police on account of plague, the Government must think thrice before they spend this money upon using special police for enforcing plague regulations. Enforcement of plague regulations is best done by non-official agencies and is best carried out by educative propaganda. If the Government had asked for more money to be spent in that direction, I could have understood the demand. But now that the Government comes forward and asks us to give them more money for employing special police in this behalf, I wanted to sound a note of warning in that matter.

"Now, Sir, I must refer to the poor district police superintendents who have not—it is almost a pitiable matter—got money for postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture, etc. I want, Sir, that this House should note the peculiar want in which the police superintendents are said to be at present in regard to postage. They are said to be in need even of postage. I do not know whether the hon. the Home Member wants us to jump to the conclusion from this that all care is being exercised in his department to see that not a pie is spent unnecessarily, and that all economy is being observed in the Police Department and police officers are put to such a trouble as not to be able to get enough of money for postage. It is a real wonder how a Government like this could come forward and ask for supply of money for postage to police superintendents. It is notorious that money is spent lavishly on the Police Department. It is notorious that these officers are very well paid. You must have observed, Sir, a particular reply that the hon. the Revenue Member gave this morning upon the floor of this House. It was with reference to the jamabandi allowances. No question of justice was ever considered in that reply. He said that if there was some saving somewhere, they would be allowed. . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will not be justified in commenting upon an answer given on a different subject. I cannot allow it.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I obey your ruling, but I was just saying that in so far as the Police Department is concerned, the Government appears to be absolutely anxious that every facility should be provided. Plenty of money could be found for this department to spend even at the expense of starving very many other demands which are most essential in the interests of administration and which are most conducive to the proper fulfilment of administration otherwise. I was drawing attention to that particular aspect and therefore I feel that further demands for police—at least they appear to me like that—have been thought of only to strengthen the hands of the department which is capable of a great deal of repression in this country. Except for that reason I do not see why the hon. the Home Member should have asked us to grant such an amount as this, a lakh and 49 thousand, to-day. Really the police have already had a great deal more than they really deserve. And if the money is being asked for to-day in this particular manner, it is also doubtful whether it will be spent in this particular manner. The Home Member has got the power to dispense with this money as he chooses. He has got a carte blanche of power, and he can utilize this amount as it suits his purpose. He has got many purposes and of them the political purposes are the biggest. When the House makes a grant of this nature, it is necessary that this House should be on its guard, and it should decline to make grants that have a special significance with regard to general questions of policy. The South Indian Railway strike is one point that is to be remembered, and the claims of labour must not be overlooked. I therefore feel, Sir, that this grant should not be made, and I oppose it for that reason.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Mr. President, Sir, when my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed wanted some information about the extraordinary expenditure which we intend to provide for, I suppose he had in his mind the expenditure which we incurred in connexion with the Simon Commission. As I have told you, Sir, the demand for which I now come before the House does not include that.

“ With regard to certain remarks that have been made by the hon. Member for the University, I should just like to say that when there was a strike on the South Indian Railway line, immediately there were many acts of sabotage and there were derailments of trains, etc., so much so that there was a great fear that train service would be stopped and there was also a great deal of fear entertained by the travelling public as to whether they could safely go on their journeys or not. Under these circumstances we thought it was our duty to bring in police force from various parts of the country to be located along the line for about a month or so in order that there may be a feeling of security and satisfaction in the minds of the travelling public and in order to see that the train service was well protected. It was for that purpose and that purpose alone that we brought the police force, but not for terrorising the strikers, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend.

“ With regard to the honoraria of Rs. 7,000, I learn that this amount is to be provided for giving honoraria to a number of police officers who have

[Sir Muhammad Usman]

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done very good service during the strike in giving security and protection to the public. Most of these police officers I think are subordinates.

"As for the remark that has been made by my hon. Friend that we ought to economise the expenditure in the department, I may say that the Government have often impressed upon the Inspector-General the necessity for economy and, as has been stated at page 3 of the memorandum, every effort to economise expenditure has been made by the Inspector-General, but in spite of this there has been an increase over the budget provision on several items. My hon. Friend has quoted the following passage from the memorandum: 'He (the Inspector-General) has since had repeated demands from the District Superintendents of Police who were in dire straits for want of money to meet increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations, etc.' All that goes to show how economy has been practised in the department.

"With regard to the reason why we have to incur expenditure in connexion with the outbreak of plague in Anantapur and Bellary, I may say this. Whenever plague breaks out, we have the police to vacate the houses, to watch and protect the evacuated houses and that is the purpose for which we require the money. I can assure the House that I have been trying to economise the expenditure of the department as much as possible, and most of the expenditure for which I now come before this House has been unforeseen. In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Members to pass this demand."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—"I move that the question be now put."

1 p.m. * Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I am afraid that much more than what is necessary has been said about the South Indian Railway strike. The question now is not whether the South Indian Railway strike was a cause of any expenditure. From what has been said, it is clear that that expenditure has already been incurred. The Government have spent the money on it, whether rightly or wrongly. They are not here now to put that question before the House and take its vote on it. They have spent the money and they now want to use it as a reason. The whole question is not whether more money is required for the South Indian Railway strike expenses or whether more money is wanted for other expenses. I think, Sir, the Government must have been able to save at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Our point has always been that the police has been a big white elephant, and the hon. Member in charge of that department used to say 'Give us the money, it is not that we will spend the whole money; we will try to economise as much as possible, save as much as possible; it is only with a view to save the time of the House, in order that we may not come to you for supplementary grants, that we want that money.' That was the burden of the speech of the hon. Law Member who was in charge of the police department in previous years. We are not now called upon to see whether that money has been spent rightly or not. We are now to see whether in view of that so-called extraordinary expenditure we should have taken more out of the general police grant already made or from the general revenue which will be a burden on the taxpayer. There is no use of making the general remark that the police department will make their best efforts to curtail the expenditure. The Inspector-General of Police may say, and the Police Commissioner may say that they tried their best

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and were not able to reduce the expenditure. We approach this question from the point of view of compelling the Government to cause retrenchment in these 25 days. They can certainly do it. Apart from travelling allowances and all those questions we do think that it is the duty of the Government to retrench at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and it is on that ground that we are opposing this motion."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, in opposing this motion, I want the House to realize that by making the grant, the House will be placing a premium upon the sins of omission and the sins of commission of this Government. I say sins of omission because Government want a portion of this money to meet the travelling expenditure of the police force that had to be taken to the place where the strike was going on. If only the Government had handled that situation tactfully, if they had intervened in time, and if they had approached the matter with sympathy, this strike would not have assumed the proportions that it ultimately assumed; and no police force would have been necessary to be taken thither; and it is simply because the Government were guilty of a gross dereliction of duty and because they had incurred expenses to meet a situation that they themselves created, this demand is made. Therefore I say we cannot be a party to encourage them in the sins of omission they were guilty of."

"Then, Sir, they want more money to finance their sins of commission. Their policy is one of repression, they want to terrorize the people. The natural tendency of the people of this country is to obey law and order and not to commit breaches of peace. The various riots, the various disturbances that disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of this province were more due to the mentality of those in power than the inherent mischievous proclivities of the people of this country. I may give an instance in point. I refer to what happened in Madras on the 3rd February last year and the 18th February this year. On the 3rd February, the mentality of the Government made the people believe that in their eyes to beat boycotter of the Simon Commission was a virtue, and because they created this impression in the mind of the people, we had several disturbances in Madras. On the 18th February this year, their mentality underwent a change. They wanted, somehow, to avoid troubles. Therefore it was there were no disturbances on that day. The remedy for these evils is not more money for police, but following the old maxim 'Physician, heal thyself'."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—" I move that the question be now put."

* The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao asked for a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " Hilton Brown. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 11. " C. A. Souter. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 12. " A. Mc G. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| | 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| | 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 38. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 18. „ J. Bheemayya. | 39. „ V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 19. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 20. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Rao Bahadur Bir A. P. Patro. |
| 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 44. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 25. „ N. Siva Raj. | 46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Kazaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 47. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 49. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 29. „ S. Venkiah. | 50. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 51. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 31. Mr. C. E. Wood. | 52. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 32. „ F. E. James. | 53. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 33. „ R. J. C. Robertson. | 54. Mr. S. H. Slater. |
| 34. „ H. F. P. Hearson. | 55. „ P. Siva Rao. |
| 35. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 36. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | |
| 37. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 14. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 2. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 15. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. „ S. Satyamurti. | 16. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 4. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 18. „ A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 19. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 20. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 21. „ K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Sahib. |
| 9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 22. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. | 23. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 12. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 25. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. | 26. „ R. Nagan Gowda. |

Ayes 55.

Noes 26.

The closure motion was carried.

The demand was then put to the House and carried.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 15. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. „ J. Bheemayya. |
| 5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 19. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. „ S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 20. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 9. „ Hilton Brown. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 10. „ H. A. Watson. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 11. „ C. A. Souter. | 25. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 12. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 13. „ C. W. E. Cotton. | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 14. „ V. Ch. John. | 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| | 29. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| | 30. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 31. Mr. S. Venkiah. | 46. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 47. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 33. Mr. E. C. Wood. | 48. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 34. " F. E. James. | 49. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 35. " R. J. C. Robertson. | 50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 36. " H. F. P. Hearson. | 51. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 52. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar. | 53. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 39. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 54. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 40. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 55. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 41. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 56. " S. H. Slater. |
| 42. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 57. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | |
| 44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | |
| 45. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 2. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 16. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 17. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha. | 19. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 20. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Sahib. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " C. Venkataraman Nayudu. |
| 9. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 23. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami. | 25. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 13. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | |
| 14. " P. Anjaneyulu. | |

Neutral.

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 3. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 2. Mr. Ramanatha Goenka. | |

Ayes 57. Noes 26. Neutral 3.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES—RESERVED.

* The hon.*Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

"that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100, under Grant IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Reserved."

"This is a token motion, Sir, as the amount for which this is intended can be met by reappropriation. But under the new Legislative Council Rule, a token motion can be made where any new service not included in the budget is proposed the cost of which can be met by reappropriation. Sir, the Government first sanctioned to the Committee, which this Council elected for conferring with the Statutory Commission, travelling and daily allowances at the rates admissible to them as Members of the Legislative Council. Subsequently representations were made that this was insufficient as their employment on this Committee prevented them from attending to their own affairs and thus involved them in greater expenditure than ordinary attendance at the Council or a Select Committee would entail. It was also pointed out that two other Provincial Councils have granted increased allowances to

[Sir Norman Marjoribanks]

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their Members on such committees. The Government, therefore, considered the whole matter and came to the conclusion that it would be reasonable to give them Rs. 40 plus Rs. 10 already sanctioned, so that they could attend to this business without suffering any pecuniary loss. It is to get the approval of the House for the grant of this increased allowance that this token motion is moved."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second it."

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p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 100 under Grant IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Reserved '."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to oppose this motion as I think that the cut motion given notice of by me is technically inadmissible. Therefore I take this opportunity of opposing this motion as it stands at present.

" I should like, with the leave of the House, to give a brief—a short—history of the circumstances connected with this motion, and I will try as much as possible not to step into the regions of irrelevancy. The House may be perfectly aware of the fact that in January 1928 a motion was carried by an overwhelming majority of this House that the House cannot co-operate with the Simon Commission as it was then constituted. Later on the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, sought the leave of the House to bring a censure motion against the Chief Minister on the ground that he was found co-operating with the Simon Commission in utter disregard of the wishes of this House. He was not able to secure the necessary majority with the result that failure on the part of the Opposition to secure a majority was considered as an indication of the mind of the House that it was prepared to reverse its previous decision or that the House was willing to go back on the resolution passed by it previously. This construction was placed upon it with the result that two hon. Ministers had to resign their places from the Cabinet. Later on, on the 3rd of September of last year, the Leader of the House, Mr. Marjoribanks, brought a motion on the floor of this House for the constitution of a Committee to consist of seven elected members. After a great deal of heat, debate and discussion, it was carried with some amendments of a substantial or unsubstantial nature, it is not necessary to say.

" Probably, I am right in saying that the majority of the members of this House who voted in favour of the motion thought that it was a great honour to serve on the Committee and from their point of view it carried with it a certain amount of dignity and prestige. But now what are the facts. At that time there was no promise of any increased travelling allowance for these seven (saptha rishis) nor was there any idea to compensate them for the extra burden thrown upon them or to compensate any loss or inconvenience which a continuous sitting of the Committee in Madras or elsewhere was likely to entail. But so far as we, the Swarajists, were concerned we were under the impression that as far as travelling allowance was concerned they were to be treated like ordinary members of the Legislative Council entitled to the travelling allowance then in force. I have no doubt that the seven gentlemen (the saptha rishis) who were elected by a majority of this House, though we the Swarajists refrained from taking part in the ballot, took it more as an honour to themselves than evaluating their services in the light of rupees, annas and pies. But that was not to be.

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"Some months ago there was some rumour afloat that these gentlemen have been asking for better rates of travelling allowance. On the floor of this House, questions after questions were raised and interpellations were put to the hon. the Revenue Member and he gave us only a bland or if, I may say so, a non-committal reply. The Explanatory Note however confirms the suspicion we had and bears out to a certain extent the rumours that reached us. What does the Explanatory Note show? It shows that the Government at the outset had no idea of granting them more allowance than is allowed to Members of the Council. It goes on to say 'that the Committee has represented that the study of questions involved in their present duties presents a much more onerous and exacting task than the ordinary duties of a Member of the Legislative Council and that in the months of February and March their time will be so occupied with their Committee that they will not be able to attend to their own private business or profession at all.' There was no ban on these seven elected members. Even now there is no compulsion that they should serve on the Committee. If after having got into the Committee, they find their purse affected professionally or otherwise, the only honourable course for them is to say good-bye to the Committee and say 'We shall have nothing to do with it.' That would be an honourable course for these gentlemen to take rather than accept the post and then ask for more saying 'Well, we do not care for the outside public but let us have a satisfactory sum. That would give us some comfort or consolation. We do not want to make any sacrifice. Let there be adequate compensation. Give us from the Public Exchequer Rs. 40 extra.' That, I submit, is a most undignified and highly improper course on the part of the hon. Members of this House to follow. They should have foreseen all these things. At the time when they took up the office there was no promise of any kind. It is not proper now to impose a burden on the Government and on the tax-payer. This is a very bad precedent. If they are satisfied with Rs. 10, all right. They may consider it a pittance but from the tax-payers' point of view it is a great sacrifice. There is no compulsion. There is also no obligation, however, moral, legal, statutory or otherwise, on their part to continue a minute longer as members of this Local Committee and therefore we want to convey to this House our feelings in this matter, that they shall not get this.

"One word more, Sir, and I shall be done. I expect these seven gentlemen, at any rate, not to vote in favour of this motion because they are the gentlemen who are directly and may I add pecuniarily interested in the result of this motion. I appeal, therefore, to them and also to the other sections of this House to preserve and maintain the honour and the dignity of the House.

"In paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Note it is stated that 'the expenditure during the current year on account of the travelling and daily allowances of the Members of the Madras Provincial Committee at the rates proposed by the Government is estimated at Rs. 22,500.' It is not a flea-bite. It is fairly a large sum.

"I know the mind of this House. This is not a small matter likely to commit the Government only to a few thousands. What is to become of this Rs. 22,500?

"Then, again, Sir, I have one precedent in my favour. The Government in their Explanatory Note say 'This involves on them considerable pecuniary loss for which payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance at the

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usual rates will be wholly inadequate compensation.' Well, Sir, so far as we lawyers are concerned, the lawyer members of this House are being put to a heavy loss but on that ground have we been asking the Government to increase our travelling allowances and to increase our daily allowances? But if we want to serve the country, we must be prepared to make some kind of sacrifice. We cannot have both ways. It is stated that these considerations have been recognized in the case of the Indian Central Committee and the Committee of two other provinces. This increase was allowed only in those two provinces and the others seven in number are either against this increase or have come to no conclusion. At any rate, as things stand at present, only two out of seven Provincial Councils appear to have tackled this question. Two councils can only represent a minority. For reasons with which I am not familiar they seem to have agreed to an increase in the travelling allowance and the other Councils have not moved their little finger in the matter. On this ground alone apart from anything else, I submit that this motion be turned down. I oppose the motion."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" My hon. Friend has traversed a good deal of ground bearing on the history of the constitution of this Committee. It is impossible not to take notice of the half-hearted way in which the Leader of the House moved this motion or the underlying sneer that one can detect behind the speech that he delivered in support of this motion. These distinguished gentlemen under the pretence of discharging a patriotic duty had shouldered a responsibility of conferring with the unwanted Members of the Commission and now it is belated on their part to come and say ' We have rendered a service and therefore the coolie wages that are now proffered to us are anything but sufficient and not commensurate with the work we are putting forth.' It is the experience of most of us that when we engage a conveyance that the people who deal in this conveyance business are glad to have an opportunity given to them but at the end of the journey they turn round upon us and say ' We had not bargained for this small pittance you are going to give us. We think you have enough good cash in your purse and it is not commensurate with your honour that for our arduous duties of having traversed so many roads and having done so many other things that you should compensate us only to a small extent.' Their present attitude and their presenting the begging bowl to this hon. House is not different from being at a par with that suggestion."

" We have heard of the experience of Samuel Pickwick, Esq., when he made that ride in a cab, when he was rescued by that gentleman of the green coat. On the way to his destination Mr. Pickwick in all his innocence was asking a number of questions regarding things interesting on the route, and the cabman with all the urbanity was telling him more things than were true and more things than were necessary to the astonished delight of the estimable gentleman Pickwick and at the end of the journey when the esteemed gentleman handed the usual customary charge, the cabman turned round and charged him with under payment, with the result that there was a scuffle between him and the unfortunate gentleman which put him under a very great physical discomfort and but for the rescue of him by that gentleman of the green coat things might have gone on worse."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech after the lunch interval."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion of supplementary demand on Grant IX."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I was alluding to the clamour of a particular class of labourer pleading for higher wages. The claim now put forward on behalf of these seven who are now labouring or still propose to labour for the good of the country is that their duties are more onerous and exacting than the ordinary duties of a member of the Legislative Council especially during particular months and that the pecuniary loss that they sustain should also be compensated. It will be interesting to note what the value or appraisalment of these labours is by the head of that Joint Conference, Sir John Simon himself. Speaking in reply to an address or a couple of addresses presented to him on the cool heights of Ootacamund . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am unable to understand how that reference is relevant to the question of allowance to the Members."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I am speaking of the appraisalment of their labour. They say or the hon. the Leader of the House says in the note explaining this demand that their present duties present a much more onerous and exacting task than . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"However ingenious it may be, it is not for payment to be made for their service. It is only for allowances to be given to them that this demand has been moved."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am reading only from the Explanatory Note and not even adding anything to it. It is stated in the note 'that the study of the questions involved in their present duties presents a much more onerous and exacting task than the ordinary duties of a member of the Legislative Council and that in the months of February and March their time will be so occupied with their Committee that they will not be able to attend to their own private business or profession at all. This involves on them considerable pecuniary loss for which payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance at the usual rates will be wholly inadequate compensation.' Therefore, Sir, I am comparing briefly the value that they put upon their own services with the value put upon it by the Chairman of the Joint Conference, Sir John Simon. As I was saying, he, in a few words has appraised their value like this: 'No one should regard the Statutory Commission, or its colleagues, as though we were settling and deciding the constitution of British India.' That part of the function has been truly done by the hon. the Leader of the House when he presented the Government memorandum. Therefore that function of settling or deciding the constitution of British India has not, or that part of British India which relates to Madras Presidency has not devolved, and did not devolve upon the seven members of this hon. House. Therefore, that part of the case falls on merits.

"Sir, I wish to say a word about the depressed classes, one member of whom is on this special committee of the House. Cruelly enough, Sir John Simon brushes aside their claims with this observation: 'Their grievances rest more on the social side than on the political side and he warned them to make no mistake in realizing that the problem of the depressed classes was to a large extent not political but social.'"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not quoting relevant portions."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in the latter portion of his remarks or reply, Mr. President, he says that they must depend more upon the growth of citizenship rights of their fellow-citizens and not upon the labours of a Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order in referring to it."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, one of the reasons put forward by the Leader of the House is that the amount of expenses will be something like Rs. 22,500. It is very ingeniously put that the expenditure during the current year on account of travelling and daily allowances will be about Rs. 22,500. We are not sure that this amount is the maximum that will be exacted from the public purse (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.), because the Leader of this party has made proposals and has been in correspondence with the presidents of the various local committees to have a conference at Delhi to which all those people may go on a jolly trip and spend several days. There is also a proposal to spend the summer vacation in England and that might mean a large expenditure. All these things are not put before us. We are asked by the Leader of the House adroitly to sanction a token motion for a hundred rupees which means that if the House passes it, it gives its approval for whatever expenditure may be incurred on behalf of this Provincial seven. Therefore it is a dangerous thing to agree to this token motion. Not only this sum of Rs. 22,500 will be spent this year, but substantial sums will be required for the coming financial year for expenditure on their voyage, equipment, etc. on their way to England. After all, to what purpose is all this expenditure incurred? They have not got to do anything particular. Sir John himself has stated that the Parliament and certain Indian representatives from India who are not connected with any of these committees are, after all, to settle the future constitution of India. Therefore, it is absolutely clear that the labours of these people are going to be wasted labour and that the tax-payers' money is going to be spent for nothing at all. Further, Sir, no cogent reasons have been put forward why these gentlemen who undertook this job without any promise of remuneration should get this."

"Referring to the division list, Mr. President, taken when this House adopted the resolution that the Viceroy be told that this House has no confidence in and will not in any way co-operate with the Simon Commission, I find amongst people who voted for this the names of Messrs. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and Siva Rao."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I allowed Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar to refer to the previous proceedings in order to refresh the minds of hon. Members. But I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to the division list and saying who voted one way and who the other on that occasion. The motion on which he is speaking refers only to the question of allowances."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. My only point in referring to it was to show how things have changed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not right in referring to it again."

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* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ When they agreed to serve on the Committee, they did not bargain or ask for payment. I will not refer to the resolution moved in . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ When I ruled him out of order, the hon. Member was referring to the vote of January 1928.”

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ Yes.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ But they were appointed in September 1928. The hon. Member may refer to that.”

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ That is what I am doing.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There was no division list then.”

• • Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am aware of it. Sir, I was saying that when the appointment of the seven took place, it was understood that with their changed angle of vision when they accepted this responsibility of co-operating with the Commission that was coming out to settle the future constitution of India that they did it from an utter sense of patriotism. But now it has changed into one of commercialism. If this House had been made aware of their future intentions of asking for enhanced wages, then the mood of the House might have been different and the vote of the House, if it had been divided on the question, might have been different. Therefore, it is unfair to the House to come before it and say ‘ We have done so much. It is *factum valet*. Therefore you should pay us a higher rate than you ever bargained for.’ Times have changed and it is a matter not for congratulation that eminent Members of this House should come forward with this begging bowl and ask the House to pay them more than what the merits of the case entitle them to or the circumstances require. In times of yore, the bargain was struck at a low figure of 30 silver pieces, but the times have changed and the depreciation in the value of silver makes it obviously possible for them to put the value at 50 pieces per day. I appeal to every part of this House, Mr. President, to realize that this demand is inequitable and that they must turn it down with the determination of the trustees, that they are, of the tax-payers’ purse.”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ I oppose this motion both on principle and on merits of the case. On principle I oppose it as a Member of the Congress Party, because we are opposed to the formation of any committee at all to co-operate with the Simon Commission. I do not want to adduce any argument in support of that position, because these arguments have been repeated from time to time both in and outside this House. Going into the merits of the question, I submit that it is now sought by the Government to increase the daily allowance of these seven hon. Members who have sought with a great deal of zeal and enthusiasm to become Members of the Provincial Committee of the Simon Commission. The reasons urged to increase the daily allowance of these Members are (1) that their task is onerous and exacting and (2) that they are losing their income because of their being unable to attend to their professional duties. It is proposed that for these two reasons they ought to be paid some compensation. With regard to the onerous and exacting nature of the task that these gentlemen have to perform, I do not know what that great and tremendous task is. Of course, travelling in special trains along with the Simon Commission, being garlanded by got-up deputations, attending tea parties and other social functions—all these things may be very onerous for them to discharge. Here and there,

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probably more often, the sight of black flags and also cries of 'Go back' may be very irksome and exacting to the brains of these gentlemen and therefore really we must sympathize with them and give them some compassionate allowance. It may be that these gentlemen have accepted a task which is very unpopular. It is not palatable to their constituencies and that itself is a very irksome task to them. Even if they do not agree with me that their constituencies are against their accepting the membership of the Committee, I ask why should these gentlemen be paid more. We are representatives of the people. When we went to elections, we gave them pledges that we were prepared to make the necessary sacrifice of our time, energy and capacity and to serve the interests of the people in all the capacities that we would be called upon to do by virtue of our membership of the Legislative Council, I mean both in the Legislative Council and in all matters supplemental to the work of the Legislative Council. It is only as Members of the Legislative Council and as representing the majority view, whatever might be the reasonableness or otherwise of the majority view, that these seven gentlemen have become Members of the Provincial Committee, are travelling and are doing all kinds of work that are necessary for a Member of a Commission to do, viz., sifting of evidence, cross-examining the witnesses and reading documents. This is the same thing that we are doing as Members of Select Committees, the Finance Committee, Public Accounts Committee, etc. Therefore I think it is a breach of faith to the electorates which we represent that we should demand an increase of allowance. Regarding the argument that this demand is made by way of compensation for the loss sustained by the Members on account of their being unable to attend to their professional duties, I would point out that we have come here only after agreeing that we are prepared to undergo all such losses, and also that we are prepared to serve on any committee on which we might be called upon to serve. Under these circumstances, I should think that the claim made on behalf of these Members is beneath the self-respect of the Committee itself. It is not self-respect to beg the Government to increase one's allowance. After all, Rs. 40 is either too much for people who are not able to get so much, or too low for those who are earning more in their profession as is the case in the case of some leading lawyers. I do not know on what standard this Rs. 40 is put there. Therefore, I think it is not self-respect if these Members were to demand more allowance. If they cannot afford to spare their time, let them resign and join our ranks and we shall call them patriots, heroes and so on. What is the meaning of their seeking to be elected and then asking for more allowance? What competition there was between one gentleman and another when they sought the vote of the Members of this House for membership of the Committee! and now as soon as they went in they have begun to clamour for more allowance, and the Government come forward with this proposal, of course, in the hope that somehow or other, by hook or by crook, whether their demand is reasonable or otherwise, they would be able to carry through their measure. I should think that this is a bribe to the Members of the Committee for the unpopular business which they are doing. I therefore strongly oppose this motion."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I feel somewhat embarrassed to have to observe that this demand is good neither for those who ask for it nor for those who grant it. These gentlemen have put us in an embarrassing situation, first by accepting membership of the Committee and then by making a demand of this nature. Those of us who represent certain constituencies and are fully

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responsible to them were not at all prepared to accept membership of the Committee, the mandate of our constituencies being that we should in no manner co-operate with or help the Simon Commission or the Committees who are helping them. In that view we feel embarrassed to give our vote in favour of this demand. For those who have elected these hon. Men, for those who come forward with this demand at this late stage and for those who are somewhat, not silver but brazen, to the public opinion of this country it may appear that these men should be paid, for their onerous task, some consolation, prize or compassionate allowance as my hon. Friend from Bezwada put it. If the Government thought that these men should be compensated for their work, then the Government ought to have come forward with their demand for Rs. 50, or Rs. 100, or whatever they thought fit, at the beginning of things. That would have been more generous for the Government and more decent for the Members to accept it. Now at this stage to come forward with a proposal of this nature is neither honourable nor graceful of those who ask for such allowance or for those who propose it. Was it that this Government did not consult other Provincial Governments or the Central Government as to how much allowance they should pay when they were making their proposals? All I can say is that it is after all the people's money that Government want to pay to the Members as allowance and that they (Government) and hon. Members opposite should not think that they are paying from their own pockets. If at one time they were convinced that the daily allowance given to hon. Members of this House was sufficient, I ask, is it the impertinence of the Committee Members that makes them go further than their old proposals now? It is said in the explanatory memorandum 'They have pointed out that these considerations have been recognized in the case of the Indian Central Committee and the Committees of at least two other Provincial Councils.' I can sympathize with those hon. Gentlemen that have acted against the wishes of the nation. They want to be on a par with the Committee Members of other provinces who have likewise asked for a higher allowance. If the Government or these Members thought that the allowance given to them was too low, the Government should have brought forward their proposal at the beginning of things and not come forward with their demand at this stage which, to say the least, is indecent and is wanting in grace. There seems to be some higgling about it or bargaining inasmuch as they come forward with their proposal just now. Under these circumstances we have no other go but to reject this demand, if it is pressed. I would therefore advise those hon. Members for whom this demand is being made to intimate to the hon. the Leader of the House not to press the demand at all. For these reasons, I find it incumbent upon me to oppose this motion."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"To repeat the oft-quoted expression of my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, our friends, in so far as they have spoken, have absolutely no case made out in their favour. A committee has been appointed in accordance with the resolution that was passed on the floor of this House on the 4th September 1928, and the first clause of that resolution provides: 'that the representatives of the Select Committee should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents.' (Hear, hear: 'No salaries.') According to that resolution the Council went to elect a committee and the committee thus elected have been given all the privileges that have been mentioned in clause (a) of that resolution.

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

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3 p.m.

"They had access to confidential records; they have been given the privilege of examining witnesses just like the Members of the Central Committee and the Members of the Simon Commission. The resolution passed by a democratic body like this has been accepted and given full effect. Any Member of any democratic institution like this ought to feel that, once a decision has been reached by the Council, it should automatically be given effect to. We have had obstruction here and there. If those Members who have opposed this grant so far have got in their mind the idea of obstructing the administration, I would have no complaint against them. We find here and there co-operation. Some hon. Members have been expressing that they will co-operate with the Government by accepting office long before we have any hope of provincial autonomy . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry I am not able to follow how this is relevant."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Now, Sir, if obstruction is not their game and if co-operation is offered by them in all seriousness, I find no reason why they should oppose this motion at all. Every one knows how arduous the task of the Committee has been. They have spent long days and longer nights in discussions and in study of the vast literature that has been placed before them. I feel very strongly and sincerely that they have sacrificed a good deal of their time and energy in furthering the cause that has been placed in their hands by a resolution of this House."

"Objection is taken to grant the amount that has been asked for the Provincial Committee. They have not made any extravagant demand on the purse of the province. They have asked only for equal status with the Members of such other committees. They have asked only for an allowance of Rs. 50 and not more. I know there are several Members of the Committee who will be able to earn several times more than that amount every day; yet they have been working just for the sake of what they thought to be their duty. It was never intended to be a remunerative affair at all. It is not a bribe at all, neither does it indicate any want of sacrifice on the part of those Members. There has been a good deal of sacrifice on their part. If lessons have to be taken in self-sacrifice, it is certainly not from my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao. The amount that is asked for is not an additional provision that is going to be sanctioned by the House. As has been pointed out in the explanatory note placed on the table of the House, the expenditure is going to be met only from the savings of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for the travelling allowances allowed for legislative bodies. Even when the Provincial Committee passed a resolution on that subject, I learn they had in mind mostly the question of principle and dignity and not the question of remuneration at all. To safeguard the dignity of the representatives of the august House it is but right that we should vote for this sum so that it will be in keeping with the dignity of the Committee as well as this House. We have already heard that two provinces have already passed a resolution to allow the same scale of allowances, the Punjab and the United Provinces."

"Those who have spoken of self-sacrifice ought to remember several moves of this Council regarding travelling allowances. You know, Sir, very well that a motion was moved and accepted by all that daily allowance should be given to Members for one day before and one day after the meeting days of the Council. That was allowed very easily by hon. Members of this House. As it is suggested to me, the move came from the Swarajist

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[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

benches. I think, Sir, the motion was moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha. I take it that Mr. Saldanha is a member of the Swarajya Party." (Voices: "Not then.")

"Further there was another move in this Council that daily allowance should be given to local Members. I certainly think that a sum of Rs. 10 will not go a great way to enrich them. It was in keeping with the dignity of the House. Basing his argument on that principle, the hon. the Leader of the House moved the motion and it was accepted by the Council. There was, some time back, some discussion in this House about the reduction of the rate of travelling allowance given to hon. Members. I know very well there were some lukewarm people here who did not care what the result of that discussion would be. But there were others here who were anxious to see that the present rate of allowance was maintained. The question of self-sacrifice was not raised by my hon. Friends at all then. All I can say is that the House must be prepared at all times to safeguard the privileges of this House and in so doing they should not care for a few rupees more here and there to be cut from their allowances. I may repeat once again that this is not going to make their financial position any the better; I should certainly say that, if there is any decrease in the amount of allowance that is going to be allowed to them, it will be beneath the dignity of the Members of the House who represent this House on the Committee."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. I do so entirely on a question of principle and not with reference to any political considerations at all. When this House elected, by a majority, this Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, I believe the Members so elected and the House itself were certainly under the impression that the usual rate of travelling and other allowances that have been in vogue up to now will apply in their cases also. Surely, those Members themselves or the Government, had they thought that their labours required higher scale of remuneration, should have given us an indication of what they meant to do. To come before the House now and say that the usual scale of allowance allowed to Members of this Council serving on committees is insufficient in this particular case is an argument which we cannot at all accept."

"Supposing, Sir, that the Government entered into a solemn contract for a certain work at certain rates, and supposing that the contractor after starting the work and finishing half of it put in an application for increasing the rates, the Government will oppose the proposal very violently. I think, Sir, that the Members of this Committee entered upon their duties knowing full well that the usual rates of travelling and other allowances allowed to Members working on committees will apply to their cases also. It seems to me to be most unfair to come before the House now and demand higher rate of allowances. Besides, it would be setting up a dangerous precedent, for, if we sanction to-day this enhanced scale of allowance to Members of the Simon Committee, it means that we are laying down a new principle. It will mean that each committee will have to consider the scale with reference to the work it does, the amount of study which the Members have to bestow to the subject that is referred to them and so on, and then Government will have to fix a varying scale of allowances to the Members of that committee. Besides it will be argued that the rate of allowances allowed to Members of committees should depend upon their earning capacity. There are many hon.

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [11th March 1929]

Members of this House who are earning not tens but hundreds of rupees; there are others who may be earning nothing at all. It seems to me most unfair that we should try, by passing this grant to-day, to depart very materially from the principles underlying the grant of allowances to Members of committees hitherto.

"Let me state what is being done with reference to some committees that were recently appointed, for instance, the Mettur Committee and the Committee to go into the question of resettlement in Godavari and Kistna districts. The Government have sanctioned only a daily allowance of Rs. 7½, not even the sum of Rs. 10 usually granted to Members of this House serving on committees. The question of resettlement in the districts mentioned above will certainly engage the attention of the committee for a good deal of time and it requires a good deal of study also. I ask 'are we Members of these committees to go up to the Government in each case and state our case; that we have to leave our work and go to the mufassal; that we can earn so many rupees here; whereas you are giving us only Rs. 7½; and that our allowances should be enhanced.' I think it is a bad principle for hon. Members of this House to look upon this business as a paying one. We have come here not to earn money. In that sense, it seems to me, Sir, that the grant of this enhanced allowance will certainly not be to the credit of the Members of the Simon Committee. I think, Sir, that we should feel in our hearts that we have come here to serve the country. I believe these Members joined the Simon Committee in order to serve the country to the best of their lights. I think they would be falling in public estimation if and when they ask for this increased rate of allowance. I suppose they ought to be very glad to serve on these committees on the same terms as many other Members of this House are doing. It is certainly not going to add to the reputation of the Members of the Committee, if they ask for an increased rate of allowances.

3-15
p.m.

"I am surprised that the hon. the Revenue Member, who, we usually know, takes generally very clear views of things, has not turned this down. It certainly will not enhance the reputation of Government. I should have rather expected that he would have opposed this and not lent his support. For these reasons I appeal to the Members of the Committee to drop this question, even at this late stage, for I feel that they would rise in the estimation of the public, and if they do not withdraw it, I suppose they must take the consequences as they come. It may be that they do not care for it, but I would even now appeal to them to drop it and put themselves on a level with the other Members of committees. I would also appeal to Government not to tolerate this any more and if possible to withdraw it. I do not think I need repeat the arguments that have been brought forward by previous speakers, but I feel, as I said before, that, if this is passed, it would almost amount, to some extent, to a breach of faith. When the Committee was first appointed, many Members would have competed if they had known that they would get more travelling allowances and daily allowances. It is not fair, as I said, at this stage to come in and ask for this enhanced allowance, because it would mean that in the case of the committees already appointed and those committees to be appointed in future we shall have to start on a new principle. It would mean the assessment on the personal earning value of each Member and I should on that account oppose it, because it would involve Government in larger expenditure than what was contemplated for their allowances. For these reasons, I oppose this motion."

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* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, on questions like this we have to be fair with the Members who have undertaken the task. They are doing this work at great odds. The question is whether that work is onerous and exacting and the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that the motion for extra remuneration should have been turned down by Government is not at all fair to Government, because they have been appointed by this House and it is only proper and just that this question should be brought up before this House in the form of a token motion. Therefore, it is but right that this question has come up before this House for sanction. The discussion that ranged so far is whether any work is onerous and exacting. With regard to that, I may point out that these Members ever since they were appointed in September last had to read several books on constitution and particularly, Sir, when we are asked to do similar work." (Several voices : "Oh, Oh!")

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the Chair."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Not only have they to study constitutional procedure but have to wade through the voluminous evidences placed before them, and I understand they are something like 150 to 200. They have also to wade through the Memorandum sent to them for perusal. They are sitting continuously since September last and they have to be fully engaged on that work till they go to and return from Delhi. They have to go to Delhi now and probably spend about a month's time there, sitting there for about a week or ten days and a number of days to go and come back. There they have also to sit with the other Provincial Committees, take evidence and confer with the Central Committee and other Provincial Committees. Then, they have to write out a report and that report has to be submitted, as we are all aware, to this House for our approval, as decided upon, on the last occasion. All these involve a good deal of work on their part.

" The question is whether the remuneration that they have asked for, namely, Rs. 50, is fair or not. We shall now consider what the other committees who have undertaken similar work have been paid in the past or are generally paid. I understand that the Members of the Educational Auxiliary Committee appointed to help the Simon Commission are drawing Rs. 50, and the Members who are returned by this House to the Industrial Board and to the Railway Advisory Committee are also getting Rs. 30 or Rs. 35, so that I do not consider that the sum of Rs. 50 which they are now asking for this special work is too much.

" With regard to the point raised by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that this question should not have come up now, I understand that this Committee asked for an increase even from the beginning. In matters like this, a compromise can be effected at any stage. (Voices from the Congress benches : 'Twenty rupees.') Whatever that might be. We have come here not merely to speak, but to vote a right."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir. Can the representative of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce speak in his own capacity ? "

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" As a Member of this House, Sir. Then, I do not consider that the enhanced remuneration sought to be given by this token cut is either heavy or too much. When their report is received here,

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you will find what return they had made for the amount which we are asked to sanction now. (Several voices from the Congress benches : 'Hear, hear : Then adjourn : We will pay more' ; and so on :)

"We should vote on this motion with a fair mind. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I shall not quarrel with my Friends as to the amount and rates that they have claimed. I shall discuss the question from principle under lying, a principle which goes to the root of the matter. Now, in the explanatory note, it is stated that the Government think that the Members are entitled to Rs. 40 plus 10. This Rs. 10 is drawn under Travelling Allowance rule 4, under which Members are entitled to allowances for duties done as Members. I ask, is it the function of any Member of this House or of this Council to draw up a constitution? I say I have gone through all the laws and rules on this subject and this duty of drawing up a constitution does not come in under any statute or rule or law. Take an extreme case; suppose we decide to send a committee to tour round the world to study constitutions and to draw up the best constitution for India. We can send such a committee as a matter of joke or fun but have we got the power to sanction travelling allowances for that committee appointed to go round the world? Our powers are not residuary but are delegated, definite and clearly laid down by statute and rules. Section 84 of the Government of India Act empowers the Parliament to appoint a commission to investigate into the question of responsible government, but neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India nor a Commission has power to get this Council to appoint a committee to help it in drawing a constitution, the cost of which is to be borne out of our revenue. I challenge any hon. Member to show under what section or under what rule this committee can be appointed to draw up a constitution. As a member of this House I ask whether any Member of this House has power to draw up or help anybody in drawing up a constitution for the Government of India or for the Government of this Presidency and draw upon our revenues for travelling and daily allowances in connexion with such duty. It is not within their jurisdiction and they have absolutely no power. It is clear that travelling and daily allowances can be drawn only for duties done as Members of this House. See rule 4 of the Travelling Allowance Rules. I raised this question when the committee was appointed. The hon. the President asked me what about the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee is appointed to control expenditure for the province and it is within our province to appoint and pay such committee. Sir, this is a matter which should go to a court of law, if it is not satisfactorily settled. I think it would be *ultra vires* of the Council or Government to sanction the allowance. The Secretary of State has of course unlimited powers whereas this House has no such powers. So, I would go and fight it out in a court of Justice. I challenge the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Leader of the House to answer this question of mine." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in offering a challenge to this side of the House. The hon. Member has got various other channels open to him."

3-30 p.m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I will not challenge, but I will go to court, Sir. (Loud and continued laughter.) Sir, I have put the question very clearly and I want it to be answered. I hope the House will agree with me when I say

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that it would be *ultra vires* for us to pass this grant and it would be illegal for the Members to draw the allowance, even if it were granted. If they are entitled to it, let them draw even Rs. 100. There are some Members of this House who spend hours together more than even the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench in preparing for the Legislative Council work and they deserve larger sums than these members of the Madras Simon Committee demand. In conclusion, I once more say this House has not the power to decide this matter and, even if this were passed here, I hope it will not be granted until the question of *ultra vires* is set at rest by a competent court of justice."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"I rise to try and protect the Members of the Provincial Committee who, as a result of Mr. Saldanha's impassioned speech seem about to lose even the Rs. 10 which was coming to them. (Laughter.) My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who is an expert engineering administrator, likened them to contractors, and said that it would be most irregular for contractors, once they had accepted rates, to apply for an enhancement. Well, I seem to remember a time when, as a member of a certain committee, I had the pleasure of hearing evidence by Mr. Arogyaswami who said then that if the rates given to a contractor were found to be unremunerative he, as one in authority, always endeavoured to give an enhancement if he considered a hardship was entailed otherwise. The hon. Member seems to have grown a harder heart since those days. (Laughter.) We, on these benches, do not consider that the additional Rs. 40 proposed is proper remuneration for the work entailed, especially remembering all the labours necessary to cope with the vast number of entertainments to which the Commission was subjected. (Laughter.) But, joking apart, we feel most sincerely that consideration should be shown by this House for the fact that the work was of national importance, that it involved most anxious thought and study of voluminous papers and literature, quite apart from the attendance at committees.

"We do not suggest that the enhancement of the allowance by Rs. 40 will pay for the work and time involved, but we do think that the Madras members should be placed on the same footing as their colleagues and that it will involve shame to this House if it does not grant at least what other provincial councils have seen fit to grant.

"We therefore support the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I am surprised that a keen business man like my hon. Friend who spoke last should have suggested that the work of the members of the Legislative Council in any capacity should be assessed in terms of money. I know, if they spend their time and energy which they spend here elsewhere, it would secure for them vast sums of money. I look forward to the day when hon. Members of this House will be paid for; otherwise we may not be able to secure the services of able, independent and efficient men to man the Legislature. But there should be no distinctions. Now, however, what do we get? For the thirty or forty days' work we are paid at the rate of a petty sum of Rs. 10 a day. Surely it is no compensation for our work. Surely it seems to me to be strange that for the members of the Simon Committee alone a new canon of assessing public service should be created, when other members have wisely kept silent. To adopt such a principle is surely to lay the axe at the very foundations of public life. As I said, Mr. President, I look forward to the time when there

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will be payment of allowances to the members of the legislatures ; otherwise it seems to me that you cannot secure and retain the services of those competent, able, honest and impartial men in increasing numbers, which you should secure, if India is to be democratically and honestly and wisely governed.' But for the time being there ought to be no distinction between the services of one member and another. I do not like to speak about myself. Sir, let me say this, that it takes me two to three hours a day to prepare on all the subjects included in the agenda for a day. And especially during budget time I have to devote six to eight hours a day and for this I am paid the small sum of ten rupees a day. Do my hon. Friends, Sir A. P. Patro and others not feel that they are spending anxious days and are bestowing much thought, because they feel they are rendering highest service to their country and to their Government according to their best lights? If that is so, should they not be satisfied with that? Why should they come here and say 'we want forty rupees more', because forsooth the members of the Central committee are drawing that allowance."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"They draw Rs. 75."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Then you must congratulate yourself on your modesty. Is it a question of equality of status? If they wanted some more money, is it then right to ask for it on the plea of equality? No, they want forty rupees. I ask, why this want of method in this madness? (Cries of 'no, no'.)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member should address the Chair."

* Mr S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, Sir. It is a monologue of my Friend, and I do not propose to answer him. But I propose to thank the hon. the Revenue Member for the small mercy of reducing Rs. 75 to Rs. 50. Then Sir, why should the hon. the Revenue Member take the initiative in this matter? Why not let Sir A. P. Patro bring up this motion? By bringing this demand, he brings down the prestige of Government all the while telling us that he is fighting for it. Is it fair, I ask, or is it chivalrous? Why should not Government remain neutral and say 'we will give only Rs. 10'. To this, we are told in reply that their work is very onerous, very responsible. I have read the memorandum of the Government of Madras. I do not think the members of the committee could have done better with their limitations than the Madras Government have done. I should like to know what is the work this committee has done which the Government of Madras have not done. Although the Government Members have drafted the memorandum, have they claimed any extra allowance for it? Or has the Secretary to Government claimed any allowance for it? The Hon. the Revenue Member had to do this work along with his other work, like irrigation, elections, revenue and various other things. And for drafting this report he does not get any remuneration. My friends sit there and assist the Simon Commission in cross-examining the witnesses who very rarely appear. I should like to know for how many hours they have sat. What is the nature of the work they carried out there? Was it not attending entertainments? Can it be called work? Surely, the man who gets entertainments must be satisfied with that. He should not ask for more money for attending those entertainments."

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"Coming to the point raised by my Friend Mr. Saldanha, I want to submit to the hon. the Revenue Member and to the hon. the Finance Member that this Council has got the power to deal with the revenues of this province only for the purposes of this province. But can this Council appoint a committee which may be a law unto itself, go wherever it likes sit as long as it likes, on the principle — कालोद्यं निरवधिः विपुला च पृथ्वी । 'Time is endless and the world is wide', 'I will sit as long as I like and I will go where I like,' when the members of that committee are members of this House and when that House does not agree to that motion at all? Now, Sir, is there no limit to this committee's existence? The hon. the Revenue Member said nothing about the winding up of this committee, and it seems the committee will go on sitting forever and visiting endless places. When do they go to Delhi? How long are they going to stay there? What is the work they are going to turn out there?

"Then, Sir, what is the additional allowance for? For the work they have already done. They have lost their precious time, their precious business and they have done their work. Why give them retrospective consolation? I can understand, if it is for the work they are going to do hereafter. Therefore viewed from any point of view I think this motion is untenable. Hon. Members of this House have more than once sat as members of select committees and devoted their undivided attention to the work. Mr. President, Sir, you yourself have presided over the Andhra University Bills Select Committee and spent a long time over it; and yet nobody asked for more than ten rupees. And what did the witnesses say with a view to reform Government? They said 'Whatever reforms you may give us, we want the minority communities to be protected.' Minority communities should get representation. They should get such representation that the minorities should be able to defy the majority. 'We want one-third in the services and one-third in the Council.' What solid contribution to constitution-making have these gentlemen made? As I said, there ought to be no attempt to assess public work in terms of money; for to do so will be to degrade public life; it will be cutting at the very roots of public life.

"It is degrading to public life. It lays the axe at the very basis of 3-45 honourable public life. If members of this House are hereafter going to p.m. sell their services for Rs. 50 a day, then woe unto this province. I oppose this motion."

"The motion was put and declared carried! Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 12. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan | 16. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| Nayar. | 17. " C. D. Appavu Chettiar. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 18. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 19. " J. Bhémeyya. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 21. " Mahmud Schammad Sahib. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 22. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |

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Ayes—cont.

25. Mr. K. Krishnan.
26. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
27. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
28. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
29. „ S. Venkiah.
30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
31. Mr. C. E. Wood.
32. „ W. O. Wright.
33. „ F. E. James.
34. „ R. J. O. Robertson.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar.
37. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.

39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
40. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
41. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi.
42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
43. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
44. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur.
47. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
49. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
50. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
3. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. „ S. Satyamurti.
5. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. „ J. A. Saldanha.
7. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
9. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
11. „ L. K. Tulasiram.
12. „ K. V. R. Swami.
13. „ D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar.

16. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
17. „ A. Parasurama Rao.
18. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
19. „ A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. „ M. Narayana Rao.
21. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai.
23. „ Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Sahib.
24. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayadu.
25. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
27. Mr. Ramnath Goenka.
28. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
29. „ R. Nagan Gowda.

Neutral.

1. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
2. The Zamindar of Seithur.
3. Mr. P. Siva Rao.

4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
5. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumarawami Reddiyar.
6. Kumarajagi of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 50.

Noes. 29.

Neutral 6.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

VI.

MOTION *re* SITTINGS AT OOTACAMUND OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BROTHELS BILL.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Sir, I move—

‘ that this Council authorizes the Select Committee appointed by it to report on the Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic (Bill No. 16 of 1928) to hold its sittings at Ootacamund, to hear witnesses and to draft the report.’

“ Sir, at the outset I may make it clear that I move this motion as the Chairman of the Committee at the instance of the hon. the President. I may inform the House that after the Select Committee was formed and it met twice or thrice, it decided to send a questionnaire to about sixty persons in the Presidency. About 29 of them have responded, and at a subsequent meeting of the Select Committee it was decided almost unanimously that all the witnesses who had answered the questionnaire should be called upon to attend for oral examination. It was practically on the last day of the last sitting of this Council that we had a meeting of the Select Committee, and it was at that meeting that we came to a decision that, in view of the fact that the Government

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[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

Members would not find it convenient since they as well as the other Members of this Council had to consider the budget during the whole of this month, it would not be possible for them and the other Members of the Council to meet during the month of March for the purpose of examining the witnesses or to write the report. Therefore some of the Members suggested that the Committee might meet early in April. The Government Members said that it would not be possible for them to attend the meetings of the Select Committee if that Committee met at Madras, because it was suggested that His Excellency the Governor would be leaving Madras for Ootacamund on the 27th of this month and that the Members of the Executive Council might be called up to Ootacamund any day. They were not sure whether they would be in Madras during the first week of next month. Therefore it was suggested that if we could not meet in the month of April either at Madras or at Ootacamund, it would not be possible for us to draft the report in time for being presented at the next meeting of the Council. Therefore it was with the approval of the Members of the Government on the Select Committee, and I may say it was even at the suggestion of some of them and with the majority vote of the Committee, that it was decided that the Select Committee should meet in the first week of May next not only for hearing witnesses but also for preparing the report. Sir, I leave the matter to this House to decide whether it would permit the Select Committee to examine witnesses and also to make the report at Ootacamund or not, because it is the opinion of the President, and I may say I agree with him, that if the Select Committee that was formed by this House wished to meet in a place other than Madras, it should come before this House which appointed this Committee for its vote, so that not only the question of expenditure but also of the principle involved thereunder might be settled once for all. Therefore, Sir, I move this motion for the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :— "I second the motion, Sir."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that this is a motion which we cannot accept. (Hear, hear.) There is a great deal that may be said from the Government benches in support of a motion which makes it convenient for the Government Members to remain in Ootacamund and transact business of this nature. There has been enough of time to discuss this particular Bill and the Committee might have done it in the time that was available till before the end of this month. Not having done it, they might have allowed matters to stand where they were till there was an opportunity to meet again. There is the other aspect of it also. If a meeting were necessary, it could be held in Madras and the few official Members who are on the Committee might come and attend the meeting here. None of these courses is followed and we are asked to vote upon a resolution which practically means the sanction of the expenditure necessary to take all the Members of the Select Committee at the expense of the public tax-payer to Ootacamund. It is already very heavy for the province to bear the expenses of the administration in this country and we are asked to be adding to that expenditure. I myself feel, Sir, that if any committee has to meet in Ootacamund, there should be no sanction from this House. It is not a small committee either. It is a committee consisting of about 30 members and if all these 30 members have to go on an exodus to the hills we will

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have to bear the expenses of that exodus. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Many of us would get much less.') I know my hon. Friend from Coimbatore who is so near to Ootacamund may get less, but 30 or 32 members have to travel to Ootacamund and it is not right on principle to allow the select committees to exceed the limits of expenditure that should ordinarily be observed, and this is a case which must come within the ordinary rule. There is nothing very special especially with regard to this Bill that there should be such a hurry about it. I know it is a crying evil and we all wanted legislation as quickly as possible, but when there was an opportunity to have finished the work during the course of these long months that the Committee should have not done the work and that they should now come up through their Chairman with this motion is not reasonable. I would therefore say that a vote in favour of a meeting at Ootacamund appears to be more in the nature of an extravagance, and I do feel that such extravagances should not be permitted. Exodus to the hills should be minimised to the extent to which it may be minimised.

4 p.m. "We are every year spending lots of money on the exodus against our will and we ought not to be adding to that expenditure. I therefore oppose this motion made by my Friend the Member from Madras who explicitly told us that he was doing it as the Chairman of the Select Committee and he had no option except to do it because he held that office."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I rise to oppose this motion. The proposal is that not only the members of the Select Committee have to go to Ootacamund, but all the witnesses are to be examined at Ootacamund. I hear there are about 28 or 30 witnesses to be examined. All these witnesses are residents of Madras and they can very well be examined here. It is a surprise to hear that all these witnesses should be taken to Ootacamund at the expense of the tax-payer just to satisfy the whims and fancies of some members of the Select Committee. It does not stand to reason that these 28 or 30 witnesses should be taken all the way to Ootacamund and there examined by the Select Committee. We have heard of select committees meeting at places where they had to come into touch with local feelings. But here the Select Committee wants to go away from a place where only they can get into touch with the actual conditions which they are out to study. I suppose the House would vote down this motion unanimously."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, one reason, and a very important reason, advanced for the proposition before the House is that the Members of the Government find it inconvenient to come down to Madras in April or very soon after to consider the provisions of the Bill. Sir, under ordinary circumstances, I should appeal to them to calculate the expenses which they would have to incur if the Select Committee was held firstly in Madras and then at Ootacamund. If it was restricted only to members of the Select Committee, it would be a matter of doubt which would have been a better or a more economical course. It is conceivable that the expenses might be equal in either case. But inasmuch as we have to examine 30 or more members as witnesses, I have no doubt whatsoever that the expenses of the enquiry would be far heavier were we to conduct it at Ootacamund rather than at Madras. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Home Member to reconsider his decision in the matter and to kindly see his way to come down to Madras and assist the members of the Select Committee in

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going through their work. He is as much interested in expediting the Bill as any. I therefore appeal to him and his Colleagues to make it convenient to come down here and expedite the work, as otherwise the House would vote against it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am opposed to this motion, not only on account of the expenditure that would be incurred, but on account of the convenience of hearing witnesses at Madras. I think it is the duty of the members of the Select Committee, though it will be unpleasant, to visit those places which are considered to be disreputable. When this Bill was sent to the Mangalore Municipal Council for its opinion, they referred it to myself and they wanted to hear some witnesses. I said 'What is the use of hearing witnesses; you must visit those places.' We visited some places and saw a lot of things undreamt of before. This Committee should go out and find out for themselves the true state of affairs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I presume that the hon. Member is aware that the standing order provides only for the examination of expert witnesses. There is no provision to visit any places."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know who are the expert witnesses. It looks very funny to take the witnesses all the way to Ootacamund to find out what is going on in Madras. The Bill concerns itself primarily with the Madras City. I think the witnesses can be examined on the spot and the Committee can find out for themselves whether what is stated is true or not."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, at the last meeting of the Select Committee it was suggested that it would be rather difficult for members of the committee to come here and attend its meetings in April. But now there seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion. If it is possible for hon. Members to meet during the first week of April at Madras, we may sit for two weeks and finish our work. Anyhow I leave the question to the hon. Members to decide as they please. The Government will remain neutral."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I withdraw in view of the fact that the Government are prepared to come down to Madras to attend the Select Committee meeting in the first and second week of April."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VII

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I move—

This Council recommends to the Government that the following notification submitted to the Council for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), be issued by the Local Government in the form in which it has been so submitted :—

Notification.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), read with

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section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor acting with his Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the notification of the Local Government in Development Department, No. 278, dated 19th September 1928, published at pages 1455 to 1461 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th September 1928 :—

Amendments.

"In paragraph 2 of Schedule II of the said notification, after the words "from Villupuram to Shinnababusamudram both inclusive" the words "from Villupuram to Trichinopoly both inclusive", after the words "from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive" the words "from Dindigul to Pollachi both inclusive" and after the words "from Madura Junction to Tuticorin both inclusive" the words "from Madura Junction to Bodinayakanur both inclusive" shall be inserted.

Explanatory Memorandum.

"Paragraph 2 of Schedule II to the notification issued under the Cotton Transport Act on 25th September 1928 mentions the railway stations in the southern protected area at which the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person of any cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area is prohibited unless such person holds the prescribed licence for its import into the said area. Consequent on the opening of new branch lines on the South Indian Railway recently from Didigul to Pollachi, from Madura to Bodinayakanur and from Villupuram to Trichinopoly the existing notification becomes incomplete without the inclusion of the stations situated on these lines in Schedule II. Hence the need for the present notification."

"Sir, it is a simple matter and also non-controversial, and the reasons have been given in the explanatory memorandum. Since the issue of the notification some new lines have been opened in the South Indian Railway. Hence the necessity for this amendment now."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill* to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. I move that this Bill be taken into consideration. Section 14 of this Act provides for the registration of any medical practitioners. As stated in the statement of objects and reasons, the Government of India have consulted the Local Governments as to the necessity of establishing a sort of reciprocal relationship with regard to registration fees in the provinces. This Government have agreed with that view and hence the necessity for amending this Act."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 19th February 1929 as Bill No. VIII of 1929.

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The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I second it.”

The motion was carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

IX

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Sir, I introduce a Bill a further to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

“I may just say one word as to what the Bill is. The Port Trust Act enables the Port Trust to allot money for different purposes. But it does not contain any provision for allotting money for forming a reserve fund. Now, sometimes, unexpected expenditure occurs and unexpected diminution in income also happens. Sometimes there are damages due to unforeseen circumstances, such as fires, cyclones and so on. For these reasons, it is necessary that the Port Trust Act should have a provision enabling the Trust to allot money for forming a reserve fund. This is the main object of the Bill. Now that this Bill is being introduced, opportunity is taken for making some verbal and formal changes in the Act. Originally, when the Port Trust Act was passed, the Port Trust was authorized to issue only debentures for raising money. Subsequently, by an amendment introduced in 1923, the Port Trust was also authorized to issue bonds and stock certificates in addition to debentures. Provision is made in this Bill to insert in the relevant sections the expression ‘Port Trust security’ for ‘debenture’ wherever ‘debenture’ occurs. The Bill is thoroughly non-controversial.”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

As there were no amendments, clauses 1 to 7 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I second it.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

X

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“Mr. President, I move that the report (b) of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of the Presidency of Madras for 1926-27 be taken into consideration.

“Sir, I make this with reference to rule 34 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules and at this stage I do not propose to say anything more than to

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 19th February 1929 as Bill No. 7 of 1929.

^b Printed separately.

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express my appreciation of the services of the members of the committee to whose labours we are indebted for the report which has already been placed on the table of the House."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I move, Sir,—

'Add the following at the end :

"(a) That on such consideration this Council is of opinion that in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) Paragraph 27 of the Report.—Separate review of the results of the departmental manner of exploiting the timber resources of the Presidency,

(2) Paragraph 31 of the Report.—Classification of Indian Civil Service officers under judicial training as non-vacation officers, and

(3) Paragraph 48 of the Report.—Failure to treat the formation of the Mettur district as a new service, the views of the Accountant-General should be accepted.

"(b) And that in regard to paragraph 42 of the report this Council agrees with the recommendations of the Accountant-General that the Leather Trades Institute should be closed."

"In moving this amendment I would like to say only a few words.

4-15
p.m.

"With regard to the first portion of this amendment, I may say this. The Government have invested nearly a sum of 22 lakhs in this business and during the year 1926-27 the loss on this business was nearly Rs. 3,00,000. This loss is a recurring one. There is no prospect of earning any profits on this business. Therefore, on the consideration of the merits of this case, the Accountant-General has recommended that the Government should take a review of this departmental exploitation of the timber resources of this Presidency. By a majority the Public Accounts Committee has turned down the proposal of the Accountant-General. I propose that this Council should accept the proposal of the Accountant-General in this respect and urge on the Government that they should take a separate review of the departmental exploitation of forests of this Presidency. Of course, I am aware that the Government are examining the whole policy of the Forest department. But it may take a very very long time for the Government. Therefore this is a matter which requires urgent attention of the Government. Therefore this departmental exploitation of the forest may be reviewed separately to see that something is done to prevent the recurring loss of three lakhs every year to the Government.

"Now, with regard to the second part of the amendment, namely, 'the classification of Indian Civil Service officers under judicial training as non-vacation officers,' the Government of India have laid down certain principles on which this classification should be done. In this respect they make a distinction between an officer's duties which require his presence at his place of duty and those which do not require his presence at the place of his duty; and they say that a Government servant who has routine duties to discharge during vacation, which does not require his presence at his place of duty and which can be performed at any place may be considered to have availed

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himself of the vacation. As regards the Civil Service officers in question, their duty is to study law books and it certainly comes under the term routine duty which can be performed even during the vacation at any place. It is not a duty which requires his presence at any particular place. To get over this difficulty the Government of Madras say that the whole of India is his place of duty. Government of Madras in their anxiety to grant a privilege to these officers also contend that the study of law books is not routine matter which can be performed even during the vacation. But this is all against common-sense. In those cases where these officers go away from the places to which they were attached to any other place during the vacation to study their law books at leisure, they must be considered to have availed themselves of the vacation and therefore all the disadvantages which attach to the officers availing vacations should be attached to their case also. The position taken up by the Madras Government and by the majority members of the Public Accounts Committee is not reasonable in this matter. The contention of the Accountant-General is much more reasonable. I hope this Council would accept the recommendation of the Accountant-General in this respect also.

"Now with regard to the third paragraph 'Failure to treat the formation of the Mettur district as a new service:' With regard to the Mettur Project certain expenditure was sanctioned by this House. On the strength of that the Government have constituted the Mettur Project area as a separate district altogether. Now the Accountant-General took objection to that procedure. He says this new subject of constituting the Mettur Project area into a separate district should go again to the Council for vote. But the Government's answer to that is that when the Council sanctioned expenditure on the Mettur Project they impliedly consented to constitute the Mettur Project area into a separate revenue district. That is to stretch the language and the implications of the vote of the House. The Council voted only the expenditure on the engineering works and other things connected with the project. They have never voted that the whole area can be constituted into a separate district with a separate Collector and other district officers. That is clearly a new service which was not contemplated when the Council voted for the expenditure on the project itself. Here also I hope the Council would accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General and not the views of the Government in this respect.

"The remaining part of my amendment is 'that in regard to paragraph 42 of the report this Council agrees with the recommendation of the Accountant-General that the Leather Trade Institute shall be closed.'

"With regard to the Leather Trade Institute the previous Public Accounts Committee recommended that this Trade Institute should be closed at once. The Government have not acceded to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. What they have done with regard to that is they have dispensed with the services of certain menials and clerks while retaining the services of the Leather Experts there. It is a funny way of accepting the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. They wanted to dispense with the services of the experts who are very expensive to the Government and not to dispense with the services of a few clerks and peons. It is not fair to deal with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in that way. From the accounts given by the Government as well as by the auditing staff there is a clear case for closing down

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this Leather Trade Institute. Therefore I request that this Council will accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General and not the recommendations contained in the report of the Public Accounts Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to second this amendment of the hon. Member. I do not desire to repeat the arguments which he has urged in support of the motion. But I would only add certain remarks as to the other points on which, I think, we should require further elucidation and some explanation.

" Last year this House had the services of the hon. the Law Member who began the attack on this Public Accounts Committee. It was a vehement attack especially in connexion with the Forest administration. Now he holds the Forest portfolio and I am afraid he now finds everything best in the best of worlds. However, the hon. Member has promised a comprehensive enquiry into the policy of that department. I hope he will approach the question from the point of view with which he had approached it when he attacked the forest policy of the Government from this side of the House.

" One of our puzzles is that this report deals with the year 1926-27. When I received it I thought it was handed to me by mistake and I wanted to return it saying that it was an old one and that there ought to be one for 1927-28. I do not know whether the hon. Members have noticed it. Most of them I think when they received the report would have consigned it to the waste paper basket. What is the use of giving us a report for 1926-27 two years after, that is, in the month of March 1929, dealing with the affairs two years previous to the present year. We are also told that the misdeeds of those years cannot be undone in this year 1929. Some of the officers who were responsible for several irregularities have already retired and Government think it impossible to do anything. They no doubt get their pension but the Government will have nothing to do with it. It is not possible to get even their explanation. So things are going on merrily in this way. We the non-official Members can assure the Government that we always find time to read these reports and would request the Government to furnish us with the report for the year 1927-28 so that we may take a keen interest in the affairs of the year and see that things are mended as quickly as possible.

" Now turning to the report itself, I am at a loss to see on page 25 where reference is made to a project which is as follows :—

' The Accountant-General has pointed out that an estimate for an irrigation project to cost Rs. 3.2 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in February 1924, that in December 1926, a revised estimate involving an excess of .28 lakh with a corresponding diminution in the anticipated return was submitted by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and that thereupon the Government in February 1927 ordered the project to be abandoned. The works expenditure already incurred amounts to .52 lakh of which .83 lakh represents unprofitable outlay.'

" I do not know to which project this refers. It is well I think to have more indications of the project. As it is the report is difficult to go through. We have got cross references and other references which may be clear to an expert but we are lay men and as such are unable to understand what it contains. I request the Government to make it a little more intelligible.

" The Accountant-General's report is not here. I think that it would be well if the Government will take us into their confidence and place before

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us the whole report of the Accountant-General and I am sure it will not be adding to their troubles if a more intelligible review is placed before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Am I to understand that the Members of the Council were not supplied with Appropriation Reports of the Accountant-General?" 4-30 p. m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I am sorry for the remarks I made. We were supplied with the report of the Accountant-General, but that was some time ago. I threw it aside when I found that it was about the year 1926-27, an old story. Sir, in the report reference has been made to the constitution of the new Mettur district. I may refer to the remarks of the Finance Department with which this Committee agrees. I think in this respect this House ought to be taken into more confidence in the matter of details. Only crores and crores of items of expenditure on machinery, etc., are given and no details."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In seconding the motion of Mr. D. Narayana Raju I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to machinery, etc."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, in seconding his motion I am making certain remarks in general. I think it has been the practice here to make general remarks in considering the report as a whole."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is the first time that an amendment to the report has been moved."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I not offer a few remarks on the report in general?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is better to dispose of the amendment."

"Is it the wish of the House to discuss the amendment as well as the report together? If the amendment alone is to be discussed hon. Members will have to confine their remarks to the items mentioned in the amendment. But if they want to discuss the report as well as the amendment together, then all the paragraphs of the report will be before the House for discussion. I want to consult the wishes of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I think it is better to take them together."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, so far as the Government are concerned, if it suits the convenience of the House to discuss the amendment as well as the report together, we have no objection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment as well as the report is for the consideration of the House. Mr. J. A. Saldanha will continue his speech."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, regarding the details of the Mettur Project, I wish to say that there are several Members who would be glad to have a comprehensive survey of all items of expenditure connected with it. Sir, there are five engineers working within a compass of one square mile. We are at a loss to know what work each is doing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it a matter referred to by the Accountant-General in the report?"

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I am referring to the remarks of the Finance Department."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"May I ask where, Sir?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"At page 36."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I realize that the House may be very anxious to go through the various remarks in the Public Accounts Committee's report. If any matter has been dealt with by the Committee, hon. Members may refer to it, but they are not at liberty to deal with matters not dealt with by it nor considered by the Accountant-General, nor with matters which the Finance Department did not bring to the notice of the House. I do not think hon. Members will be justified in now reviewing the whole administration. If any particular paragraph in the report refers to the matter referred to by Mr. Saldanha he will be in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall read the exact words :

We have been furnished with a note prepared by the Finance Department in which it is pointed out :—

'(b) The execution of the project has been approved by the Legislative Council both by its acceptance of a resolution moved by the Government and by voting the funds required for its execution from year to year. The legislature, having accepted the project, should be deemed to have authorized the executive Government to take such measures as are necessary for its proper execution. Deviations from the original scope or plan of the project are matters of detail to be settled by the executive. The constitution of the project headworks area into a district which was considered necessary for the proper execution of the project is therefore, part of the Cauvery-Metter Project which is a sanctioned service.'

"I take objection to the remarks of the Finance Department which are quoted with approval below :

'We consider that the attitude of Government is reasonable, as full detailed reports of the expenditure relating to the project are regularly placed before the Legislative Council.'

"I say, no detailed reports are placed before the Council ; at any rate no sufficient details are shown to enable us to know exactly what is going on there. Unless all of us are taken there, I do not know whether we shall be able to know the details.

"I am glad that details are furnished in the Finance Memorandum which gives us some idea of the working of the project, etc. But to one who has not got a more comprehensive and detailed report, it will be unintelligible. It will be a revelation to hon. Members to be told that there are 5 different departments working with 5 different executive engineers within an area of one square mile. What are they doing in different departments? These are all things which are a secret to this House. Although we are sitting at a short distance from Mettur, the Government have no inclination to take us there or to appoint a standing committee to watch the whole thing. Why on earth should we not be taken into more confidence in regard to the details of this costly scheme? The complacent view taken by the Public Accounts Committee is one with which this House cannot agree easily. I therefore urge that the Government should place before the Public Accounts Committee, before the Finance Committee and before this

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House much more detailed information with regard to this project. I do not think I have got many more remarks to make."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I should like to associate myself with the hon. the Finance Member with the expression of our obligation to the members of the Public Accounts Committee. I should like to add, however, to those to whom our gratitude is due, the Accountant-General. There is a refreshing candour and desire to criticise where criticism is due in his report which we find lacking usually in Government reports. The Accountant-General is the only officer from whom we expect criticisms on acknowledged defects of the Government. This Public Accounts Committee is about the only statutory committee of this House and is intended, in the words of the distinguished parliamentary writer May, 'to secure an effectual examination of the accounts of the Province'. It seems to me that an earlier and a more detailed consideration of this report is required before we can bring to bear upon the spending departments the vigilant control of this House. I am sure the Finance Department is doing its best, but at the same time, I think it will strengthen the hands of the Finance Department if the spending departments know that the eyes of the Legislative Council are wide open and that they are not going to tolerate laxity either in budgeting or in expenditure.

"The first point to which I should like to make reference is that in Parliament the forms of the estimates as they are presented cannot be changed except with the consent of the Public Accounts Committee. This is a matter which has been recently engaging your attention, Mr. President, to a certain extent, the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. Under the existing Acts and rules, the whole thing is vested in the Finance Member as to the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. I do suggest that it will be better if that power is controlled by this House through the Public Accounts Committee, as to the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. That will affect to a very large extent the nature and the extent of the financial control exercised by this House over the whole expenditure of this Province.

"The next thing to which I would like to invite the attention of the House and of the Government, if I may, is that referred to at page 4 of the Public Accounts Committee's report, that is, the chronic disease of this Government of over-budgeting. With regard to expenditure, against the total grant aggregating to Rs. 1,535.26 lakhs, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,364.74 lakhs—a saving of Rs. 170.52 lakhs or 11 per cent. This certainly is remarkable and shows that the spending departments budget without any reference to actualities and the savings which have occurred under some of the departments are of immense significance—

	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Under Irrigation ...	65.49	Under Public Health ...	10.25
„ Education ...	5.72	„ Civil Works ...	24.13
„ Medical ...	3.33		

"These show that in the case of departments whose activities have a direct relation to the well being of the people as a whole, there has been an under-expenditure which to me seems to be wholly unjustified, if there was any kind of business instinct in the framing of the demands of these departments at the time of budgeting.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[11th March 1929]

"Sir, a little more light is thrown upon this matter at pages 69-70 of the book, that is the Auditor-General's comments on the appropriation accounts for 1926-27. He says: 'I fully endorse what the Accountant-General has written in this paragraph. However efficient control over expenditure may be, it cannot entirely neutralize the effects of an over-liberal budget estimate.' Then he goes on to recommend a system of lump cuts against which I am afraid this Government and the Finance Department have been protesting unreasonably. The Government of India also have passed orders in this matter. 'I hope', the Auditor-General says, 'that the Public Accounts Committee will endorse my view that the adoption by the Local Government of a procedure akin to that of the Government of India will improve the budgeting in the province'. . . 'The Governor-General in Council notes with interest that the system of lump cuts introduced in the civil estimates during the year 1925-26 has been justified by results'. . . He agrees with the Committee that wherever possible, the necessary reduction in the estimates should be made under the various detailed heads. It must once more be impressed upon all officers and departments concerned that a careful calculation of requirements in respect of such expenditure is imperative so that, as pointed out by the Committee, the estimates under other heads such as interest and establishments may not be widely disturbed.

4-45
P.M.

"That is a matter to which I know the attention of the Government is just now being drawn but at the same time I wish the Government accept, unless they are willing to offer some other remedy, the suggestion of the Accountant-General and the Government of India of introducing lump cuts in the budget estimates. In order to show how important this matter is I should like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the remarks of the Accountant-General at page 28 of this red book in which he says: 'After a close study of the figures for 1926-27 the Accountant-General is left with the impression that proper constitutional control is largely frustrated by the inaccuracy of the original estimates.' He refers to 'conspicuous over-estimation'. He refers to lump cuts and says 'The Government would decide the amount of the cut on the basis of the past proved capabilities of each department'. I think the hon. the Finance Member in his speech had some pointed remarks to make on the tendency of spending departments to budget for more sums than they can usefully or effectively spend in the course of the year. I wish that more scrutiny were exercised and better results achieved. I am simply stressing the utter futility of the Finance Committee sanctioning all the estimates that come up before them, which might result in starving the activities of other departments or might enable a department to reappropriate more sums continuously for which if proposals of expenditure had been received from other departments they would have normally been sanctioned by the Committee. This is what the Accountant-General says: 'They would give the concerned officers complete authority to spend in accordance with the details of his initial demand only requiring him to give timely warning if he did in fact seem likely to exceed the reduced grant'. Then he refers to the usual practice of these officers. He is using the word 'fluctuation'. This is what he says: 'Scattered over the budget are items described by controlling officers as fluctuating and when they have said this these officers seem to feel that departures from estimates

11th March 1929]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

are sufficiently explained. This might indeed be so if at the same time it were not the fact that such items almost invariably show savings. The practice appears to be to budget for such fluctuating items on such a maximum figure as will obviate the necessity for a supplementary appropriation. If this is the prevailing principle it is subversive of constitutional control. The estimate should be what is truly expected to be required even though its only basis may often be an intelligent interpretation of the figures of the past, with perhaps the most approximate forecast of conditions during the next eighteen months or so. The term 'fluctuating' is, at least, as sufficient an explanation of an excess (in due course provided for) as of a saving.

• "I desire to draw the attention of the House to a few individual items to which, at the beginning, he has referred. In connexion with those items I wish the Government had been a little stronger than it has been.

"Thus in regard to certificates given by officers at page 17 of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee it is found 'Government will themselves take and look to the heads of departments likewise to take, a very serious view of all cases in which an officer is found to have signed an incorrect certificate'. I have found, Mr. President, that when an officer is to be given a punitive sentence, the order of the Government always refers to the future. I have never seen a single instance in which a single officer has been punished. They are not even told something to the effect that they are to make improvement or to be more careful in future. It is something like suspending a cane and just hanging it over his head saying that he will be punished but never punishing him for the mistake he has committed.

"I am much obliged to my hon. Friend the Revenue Member for pointing out to me the case of a Deputy Collector in which the gentleman concerned has been reverted to his permanent post. However I wish that the responsibility for such mistakes is traced a little higher. I believe the certificate was passed by the various superior officers. Although I am thankful to the Government for this punishment, I wish that a severer punishment had been given to these officers, which I am sure would make them more careful in matters in which higher officers are also involved.

"There is one item, which example is, I am afraid, being copied by local bodies, viz., withdrawal of moneys in advance of requirements. The Committee says on page 18 'we understand that these remarks are being borne in mind by departments of Government in dealing with individual cases'. Further you will find 'the officer in the Agricultural department referred to in paragraph 9 (a) on page 138 of the Accountant-General's report was censured by Government. We wish to record the view that similar conduct should in future receive more severe punishment than a mere censure'. Here I am fully justified in remarking that it is a case again of postponing punishments to the future. I wish that Government were a little stronger than they have been in the past. Last year's budget showed that the local bodies and the Corporation of Madras were equally to be blamed for drawing more money than they could spend. They borrow money and pay interest on the money but the money is not spent, and allowed to lie over idle. This is a matter which requires very careful scrutiny by the Government.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[11th March 1929]

"Then there is the joke of the Forest Department which is running more or less always at a loss. That is a very peculiar case which seems to me to show that there is something rotten in the way in which these items are dealt with. This is what the report says: 'the Accountant-General has remarked that the book value of a water-supply line relating to a commercial forest undertaking was given at Rs. 14,550 in the balance sheet of the concern for the years ending 31st March 1922 and 31st March 1923 that a report of the Forest Engineer showed the actual expenditure on the work to be Rs. 11,067 and that the asset revalued on 31st March 1925 at Rs. 1,470' and then the conclusion of the Government is 'the attention of the Chief Conservator should be drawn to the inaccuracy of his original revaluation and that greater care should be taken by him in future'.

"Again comes the case of postponing punishments to the future.

"Then we go to the Irrigation Department. In 1926-27 the Council voted 206 lakhs of rupees and only 141 lakhs was spent. As regards this matter the Committee says: 'We consider that there was a grave mis-calculation as to the date by which construction on sanctioned estimates could be commenced'.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Narayan Raju has referred to the refusal of the Government to accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General that these Judicial officers should not be classed as non-vacation officers. He has dealt with it fully and I believe the Government ought to treat them as the Accountant-General has recommended them to be treated as Vacation department officers.

"Under Public Health, a number of *new schemes* have been introduced; but the Public Accounts Committee has come to the conclusion that 'the utilization of savings on new schemes should receive the sanction of the Legislative Council'. It is a very important matter and I do not know what the Government are going to do. Whether it is a case of using the savings from grants or asking for extra demands it is very important that when important new schemes are contemplated, they should obtain the previous sanction of the Legislative Council.

"Reference has also been made to the Leather Trades Institute, to the way in which that institute is being kept up. I do not believe that the continuance of that institute can be justified on any grounds at all. The loss has been very great and there is no chance of its working on any financial basis. I do not see why it should be kept on. The only thing that Government say is 'It is expected that a decision on these points will be arrived at at an early date'. That means years.

"Then there is this point about the special pay of Rs. 100 to the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College. The Committee says: 'The Accountant-General was informed that the approval of the Secretary of State would be obtained to the grant of special pay'. I do not see why this expenditure should have been incurred without proper consent. There was no urgency about it.

"As regards the constitution of the new Mettur district I submit that the Government's attitude is wholly unreasonable. Of that the Committee says: 'The attitude of the Government seems to be reasonable'. It seems to me that whenever there are large schemes such as the formation of a district and so on, they have to come to the Council for sanction.

11th March 1929]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

"Then I want to refer to a few details, very briefly to show how there are still many figures in the matter of expenditure to which the attention of this House should be drawn. The Accountant-General has observed that the budget estimates under almost all items were less accurate than in 1925-26. The Government give their explanation but I think their explanation is not satisfactory, and they should see that this sort of practice should not be allowed to go on any further.

"As regards the Police Department the Committee has made certain recommendations. I do not know whether those recommendations have been taken into consideration by the Government. This is what the Committee has recommended:—'the possibilities of recruitment could be more carefully estimated'. I do not know if this has been done. If it has not been done, it should be done.

"Sir, with regard to the Agricultural Department at page 59 this is what the Committee says:—'The Committee observes that the audit irregularities noticed in the Agricultural Department indicated the ignorance of the accounts and the rules and procedure on the part of officers and asked Government to consider the desirability of prescribing Accounts test for all officers of the department'. Do you know what the Government have done? This is what they say:—'The Accounts test has since been prescribed for the subordinates of the Agricultural Department also and orders have been issued directing that the Accounts test or some other simple test in accounts should be prescribed for officers and subordinates in all departments'. It seems to me that we must have only one test which can be recognized. Some other test may mean any test or no test.

"There is only one other matter I should like to refer. At page 64 of the report the Committee says:—'The attention of the Commissioner of Labour should be drawn to the fact that the supplementary grant for the construction of wells, pathways, etc., for the depressed classes in 1925-26 was unnecessary'. May I know how this supplementary demand was passed and by which Finance Committee? And what was the Finance Department doing?

"These are only examples to show how lax financial control has been over the various departments of Government. I want to reinforce my point by referring to the observation of the Committee at page 65 which says thus:—'Breaches of the well-known rule that money should not be drawn in advance of requirements are far too frequent and very severe notice should be taken of them when they occur'.

"As regards the position of the Finance Committee, Government state it is merely an advisory committee. As to whether the Finance Committee should not have some kind of preliminary control over original or supplementary demands before they are placed before the Legislative Council, at least over voted items, is a matter which will have to be examined by you some time or other. As to whether under the exception provided by law under section 72-D of the Government of India Act travelling allowances and some other items relating to officers should be treated as a non-voted item because the pay of those officers is non-voted as a service provided by law or whether they should be subject to the vote of the House—just as other items in other cases are subject to the vote of the House—is a matter which requires your careful scrutiny."

[11th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot address the Chair on that subject at this stage. He has to take a more suitable opportunity."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am merely mentioning how the Government are encroaching upon the powers of this House by suggesting that voted items should become non-voted. I say that even in regard to other non-voted items just as these incidental charges are subject to the vote of the House, these items also should be so subject. There is no provision of law or Standing Order under which they can treat these items as non-voted and they will have to come before us only as demands.

"I have merely referred to some salient items in the report but it seems to me that this post-mortem examination of the Government will serve no useful purpose, unless the Government take vigorous and prompt action. It is in the hope that these remarks will help the Government to exercise a stricter control over the various items that come up before them that I have made these criticisms."

The Council then adjourned to meet again the next day at 11 a.m.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

11th March 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1686 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 473 supra.]

*Extract from the dress regulations for Indians in force in the
Madras Medical College.*

First—The typical dress.—Turban, a long or short coat buttoned up to the neck, trousers, socks and English shoes. Underclothing according to choice; but, where the material of the coat is not washable, e.g., tweed, a linen collar should be worn, and, if the coat does not button up to the neck, collar and tie must always be worn, whatever the material. The Parsee hat and Burma headcloth are, for the purposes of these regulations, to be regarded as turbans.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1692 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 476 supra.]

Agricultural Middle schools.

Name of institution.	Number of pupils admitted.	Capital cost.	Annual cost.	When established.	Number of students who have completed their studies.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural school, Middle Anaka-palle—		RS.	RS.			
1922-23	13	10,149	3,263	1922	5	School was closed in December 1927.
1923-24	7	13,155	4,512		6	
1924-25	29	1,296	7,272		10	
1925-26	13	..	8,862		6	
1926-27	4	..	5,943		..	
1927-28	9	..	5,091			
Total ..	75	..	..	..	27	
Agricultural school, Middle Tali-paramba—						
1922-23	20	25,477	5,751	1922	14	Out of four, one failed. Out of eleven, three failed.
1923-24	16	1,856	8,578		13	
1924-25	27	3,795	11,522		18	
1925-26	14	..	11,023		4	
1926-27	19	..	10,278		11	
1927-28	38	..	13,085			
1928-29	19	The year is not yet over.			..	
Total ..	153	..	..	..	60	

[11th March 1929]

Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Name of institution.	Number of pupils admitted.	Capital cost.	Annual cost.	When established.	Number of students who have completed their studies.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural College—						
1908	18	..	..	1908	..	Annual cost— Rs. 1923-24—1,11,488. 1924-25—1,03,880. 1925-26—1,02,029. 1926-27—1,02,242. 1927-28—1,03,165.
1909	14	..	..		..	
1910	20	..	..		..	
1911	18	..	..		14	
1912	20	..	..		10	
1913	20	..	..		12	
1914	42	..	..		9	
1915	43	..	..		14	
1916	42	..	..		40	
1917	41	..	..		31	
1918	52	..	..		44	
1919	49	..	..		31	
1920	26	..	..		51	
1921	23	..	..		54	
1922	27	..	..		37	
1923	12	..	..		16	
1924	..	..	..		20	
1925	..	..	..		10	
Degree course—						
1920	18	..	..		..	
1921	19	..	..		..	
1922	20	..	..		..	
1923	7	..	..		8	
1924	20	..	..		11	
1925	23	..	..		11	
1926	40	..	..		7	
1927	41	..	..		20	
1928	41	..	..		19	
Total ..	696	..	..	..	469	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1693 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 478 supra.]

Name of the district.	Number of Agricultural demonstrators employed.	Number of villages visited in each circle during 1928.	Remarks.
Vizagapatam—	I CIRCLE.		
Ganjam	4	1,628	The number of villages visited by each demonstrator each month depends upon circumstances and it is not a constant quantity. On the average, however, it may fairly be taken at 100.
Vizagapatam	6		
East Godavari	2		
West Godavari	3		

11th March 1929]

Name of the district.			Number of Agricultural demonstrators employed.	Number of villages visited in each circle during 1928.	Remarks.	
II CIRCLE.						
Guntur—						
Kistna	...	...	4	} 1,333		
Guntur	...	...	3			
Nellore	...	...	5			
III CIRCLE.						
Bellary—						
Cuddapah	...	...	3	} 1,057		
Kurnool	...	...	5			
Bellary	...	...	6			
Anantapur	...	...	3			
IV CIRCLE.						
St. Thomas' Mount—						
Chingleput	...	...	6	} 2,227		
South Arcot	...	...	5			
North Arcot	...	...	3			
Chittoor	...	...	5			
V CIRCLE.						
Trichinopoly—						
Tanjore	...	...	10	} 2,243		
Trichinopoly	...	...	10			
VI CIRCLE.						
Madura—						
Madura	...	...	9	} 1,726	Figures available for six months only, say, 3,400 for the year.	
Ramnad	...	...	4			
Tinnevely	...	...	7			(3,400)
VII CIRCLE.						
Tellicherry—						
Malabar	...	...	10	} 2,138		
South Kanara	...	...	5			
VIII CIRCLE.						
Coimbatore—						
Salem	...	...	7	} 2,561		
Coimbatore	...	...	15			
Total	...		140		16,587	



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